

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



For JUNE, 1746.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of the Gentleman who assum'd the Character of Mr. A——n H——th——e, for repealing the Aldermens Negative.
- II. Journal of *Castelaer's* wonderful Retreat.
- III. *Voltaire's* Speech to the French Academy.
- IV. Duke of Cumberland's Speech to the Army; Preamble to the Act for settling an additional Revenue upon him, &c.
- V. Quakers and other ADDRESSES on the late VICTORY.
- VI. *D'Argenson's* and *Van Hoey's* Letters; and the same paraphras'd into plain English.
- VII. Duke of Newcastle's Answer to *Van Hoey*, and Mr. *Trevor's* Memorial against him.
- VIII. Substance of the Sentence pronounced on Vice-Admiral *Lestock*.
- IX. List of Rebel and French Officers lately brought from Scotland.
- X. Motions of the King's Forces, and total Dispersion of the Rebels; as published by Authority.
- XI. Description of *Charleroy* and *Mons*.
- XII. Earl of *Melfort's* Letter to K. *James's* Queen.
- XIII. Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, *Remarks upon a Letter to a N—le D—ke*.
- XIV. From the WEEKLY PAPERS, viz. the Importance of *Cape Breton*; *Jacobite* Infatuation; *True Patriot's* Farewel; History of Female Drefs, &c.
- XV. Epitaph on Sir *Thomas Hanmer*.
- XVI. List of Ships taken on both Sides.
- XVII. POETRY. The Matchless Fair, set to Musick; Epistle on Liberty; on launching his Majesty's Ship the *Viper*; on the Death of Mr. *Clarke*; *Cestrio*, a Character; the Resolute Lover; *Aerostick*; Song, &c. &c.
- XVIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Acts passed; Malefactors executed; Trial of the Rebels begun, &c. &c. &c.
- XIX. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
- XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
- XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXII. A Table of Contents.

To which is added, A CATALOGUE of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, with their Prices.

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C O N T E N T S.

THE JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued	267—275	Earl of Melfort's Letter to K. James's Queen Mary	ibid. C
Conclusion of the DEBATE on the Bill for repealing the Aldermens Negative	ibid.	History of Female Dress	296
SPEECH of C. Hoffilius Tubulus, in the Character of Mr. A——n H——tbc——te, in favour of the Bill	267	The Hoop-Petticoat, Sack and Capuchin	297, 298
Designs of a late Minister	268	The True Patriot's Farewel to his Readers	298
Instances of the bad Use the Aldermen have made of their Negative	268, 269	D'Argenson's and Van Hoey's Letters paraphras'd into plain English	299, 300
The late Behaviour of the Citizens justified, in setting aside a Gentleman from being Lord Mayor	270	The British Minister's Memorial against Van Hoey's Conduct	300 C
Of the Aldermens Behaviour in setting another Gentleman aside, and afterwards chusing him	271, 272	List of Rebel and French Officers on board the Transports lately arrived	301
The Arts and Practices of Ministers who aim at arbitrary Power	273	Description of Charleroy	ibid.
Antient Power of the People, and how reduc'd	274	Letter from the Author, concerning the Electrical Experiment in our last	ibid. E
The famous M. de Voltaire's Speech to the Members of the French Academy at Paris	275—283	London Merchants Address, with the King's Answer	302
The Journal of the Marquis de Castelaer's wonderful Retreat from Parma, written by himself	283	Description of Mons	ibid. A
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Speech to the Army, just before the Battle of Culloden	285	Motions of the King's Forces, and total Dispersion of the Rebels, as published by Authority	302—304
Preamble to the Act for settling an additional Revenue upon him	ibid. A	Epitaph on Sir Thomas Hanmer	305
His Letter to the Provost of Glasgow, to the Earl of Leven, High Commissioner, &c.	285, 286	List of Ships taken on both Sides, continued	305, 306, 307
Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland	286	Plan for a General Peace	307
Address of the People called Quakers, with the King's Answer	287	POETRY. The matchless Fair, set to Music	308
M. D'Argenson the French Secretary's Letter to M. Van Hoey, in favour of the Pretender's Son and his Adherents	ibid. B	Epistle to Liberty	309
M. Van Hoey's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, in support of it	288	On the young Chevalier's attempting to escape	310
His Grace's Answer	289	On the Death of Mr. Southern	ibid.
Remarks on D'Argenson's Letter	ibid. B	On the Death of Mr. J. Clarke	311
Postscript concerning Van Hoey's	290 B	On the launching of the Viper	ibid.
Substance of the Sentence pronounced on Vice-Admiral Lestock	ibid. D	Cestrio, a Character	312
He is honourably acquitted	292	Song	ibid.
Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, Remarks upon a Letter address'd to a Noble Duke, concerning the Causes of the Rebellion	ibid.	The Resolute Lover	ibid.
The Importance of Cape Breton, and why we should not give it up on a Peace	293	Epitaphium	ibid.
Jacobite Infatuation	295	Acrostick	ibid.
		On a young Lady from whom I took a Ring	ibid.
		THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	313
		Short Account of Namur	ibid.
		Acts pass'd	ibid.
		Trial of the Rebels begun	315
		Marriages and Births	ibid.
		Deaths	316
		Ecclesiastical Preferments	ibid.
		Promotions civil and military	ibid.
		Persons declared Bankrupts	317
		Monthly Bill of Mortality	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	318, 319
		Siege of Mons	318
		Great Battle in Italy	ibid.
		CATALOGUE of BOOKS	319



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U N E, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 228.

In the Debate upon the Negative Bill continued in your last, the next and the last Speech I shall give upon that Occasion, was spoke by C. Hostilius Tubulus, in the Character of Mr. A——n H—the-te, which was in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,
S I R,



WHATEVER Character we may have, or whatever Character we may deserve among Foreigners, I hope we shall always take Care to preserve the Character of being a brave and a free People. Foreign Slaves may think as highly as they please, Sir, of the Steadiness of their publick Counsels; but among such, I hope, we shall always be deemed a turbulent and unsteady People. This Character must always necessarily attend a free Government; because in all such Governments there have been, there will always be some Minister, or some Set of Ministers forming Schemes for overturning the Liberties of the People, and establishing themselves in ar-

June, 1746

bitrary Power. Such Men are generally, at first, the Idols of the People, and before their latent Designs come to be discovered, they generally prevail with the People to enter into such Measures, or to make such Regulations, as may contribute to the Success of their Designs. But if the People are wise enough, and sufficiently jealous of their Liberties, as the People of this Country, Thank God! have always hitherto been, they never fail to discover these Designs before they are ripe for Execution. As soon as they have made this Discovery, they begin to see the evil Tendency of the Measures or Regulations they have been led into, and of course they must alter the former and repeal the latter. This therefore, which foreign Slaves, as most of the People around us are, impute to a Turbulency or Unsteadiness in our Temper, is nothing but the natural Effect of the Freedom of our Government; and whilst the Cause lasts, which, I hope, it will always do, the Effect must continue the same.

The Law, which is now proposed to be repealed, is one of those Regulations we were induced to agree to
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by such a Minister as I have described: He was once, Sir, the Patron of Liberty, and consequently the Idol of the People; but his future Conduct shewed, that his Friendship to Liberty was pretended, with the only View, that as soon as it suited his Purpose he might secretly stab her to the Heart. Corruption, Sir, was the poisoned Dagger he intended to make use of, and with this Weapon he gave her a Stab, as was clearly pointed out to you by the Report of your Secret Committee; but, I hope, the Stab will not prove mortal; I hope, we shall be able to extract the Poison, and heal up the Wound, before it corrupts the whole Mass of our Constitution.

This Regulation, Sir, which we shall now, I hope, abolish, was the Vehicle contrived by him to convey his Poison to the City of London. He knew of what Consequence it might be to him, to get the Government of that City into his Hands, or at least to prevent her opposing any of his future Schemes; and for this Purpose he contrived to throw as much Power into the Hands of the Aldermen as possible, because, by working on their Avarice or their Vanity, he thought, he might prevail with a Majority of them, to make use of their Power upon all Occasions for his Service. This, Sir, was his secret Design in getting such a Regulation agreed to by Parliament, this was the Use he made of it, and this is the Use any future Minister may make of it: Upon the Question then, whether such a Regulation ought to be abolished, I say, upon such a Question, shall we enter into the Inquiry, whether the Aldermen have made a bad Use of the Power, by this Means, and with this Design, thrown into their Hands? Is it not enough for us, that such a Regulation may be made a bad Use of; that it certainly will be made a bad Use of by the first wicked Minister this Nation happens to be cursed with,

which, God knows! is a Plague we cannot long expect to be without; and that by making a bad Use of it he may be enabled to overturn our Liberties? Is not all this sufficient to prevail with a *British* House of Commons to abolish such a Regulation, without inquiring, whether or no it has already been made a bad Use of? Certainly it is, Sir: Certainly it must be thought so; if we have the same Regard for our Liberties that our Ancestors were possessed with, and by which they transmitted to us the glorious Title of being *Free-born Englishmen*.

But, Sir, if such an Inquiry were necessary, it would be no difficult Matter to shew, that the Aldermen have made a bad Use of the Power lodged in their Hands by this Regulation, and that every Time they did make use of this Power, it was at the Command of the Minister, and with a View to answer the Purpose for which he got this Power lodged in their Hands. I think it quite unnecessary to give you a full and particular History of the Use they made of this Power, or to examine what were their Motives at each particular Time; but one of those Times is so remarkable, that I cannot pass it over in Silence. The Convention with *Spain* must be remembered by every Gentleman that hears me, and, I hope, is now thought to be, by a Majority of this Assembly, what it really was, a most infamous and pernicious Treaty. By that Treaty our then Minister not only sacrificed the Honour but the Trade and Navigation of his Country. Such a Treaty the City of London had surely a Concern to oppose, and to prevent its being ratified by his Majesty, if possible. For this Purpose a great Majority of the Common-Council resolved to petition his Majesty against it; but as this was properly a Petition against the Minister who advised it, he sent his Orders to the Aldermen, and by their Negative they rendered

the Resolution of the Common-Council ineffectual. Was not this, Sir, making a bad Use of their Power? Was it not making such an Use of it as might have been of the most pernicious Consequence to our Trade and Navigation, and consequently to the Interest of the City of *London* in particular? Besides this, Sir, it was a Precedent of a most dangerous Tendency. Every Subject, and every corporate Body in the Kingdom, have a Right to petition their Sovereign: The Exercise of this Right may be of great Service to the King, when he happens to be misled by his Ministers; and, when exercised by the City of *London*, must always have a very great Weight, and may very probably make the King sensible of the bad Advice that has been given him; but can this Right ever be exercised by the Citizens of *London* in their corporate Capacity, if they are to be restrained by 14 Aldermen under a corrupt Dependence upon the very Minister, who gave the bad Advice to his Sovereign?

This, I think, Sir, is a glaring Instance of the Aldermens having made a bad Use of their Negative; and had the Minister's Slaves among them succeeded in all they attempted at that Time, they would have furnished us with another Instance still more glaring; for they attempted to put a Negative upon the City's petitioning the Parliament against that Convention; but some of the Aldermen, I mean those who were suspected of being bought by the Minister, were not then sufficiently broke, or perhaps not sufficiently paid, and therefore they refused to concur with their ministerial Brethren in this Negative. However, the Attempt shews what may be done by this Negative, when a Minister has got 14 of the Aldermen sufficiently under Discipline. Let the Measures of such a Minister be never so contrary to the publick Good, let his Designs against our Li-

berties, or even against the City of *London* itself, be never so apparent, neither King nor Parliament could expect any Petition or Address against his Measures or Designs; and the Silence of the City of *London* would be a Precedent for all the Cities and Corporations of the Kingdom.

Thus, Sir, the Behaviour of the Aldermen upon this Occasion, is not only a Proof of their having made a bad Use of the Power lodged in their Hands, but also it must convince us, that this Power may be of the most dangerous Consequence in Time to come; and their Behaviour upon another Occasion that has been mentioned, must shew, that as long as they are vested with this Negative, they will court the Favour of the Minister, and condemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens. What I mean, Sir, is their breaking through the established Custom of the City, and without any Reason setting aside a Gentleman who, according to that Custom, ought to have been preferred to the Honour of being Lord Mayor. The Behaviour of the Citizens upon a former Occasion was no Precedent for the Behaviour of the Aldermen upon this. The Citizens had set a Gentleman aside for a very good Reason, for a Reason that was known and avowed, and for a Reason that must be approved of by every Man who does not approve of our late Convention with *Spain*. Was this a Reason for the Aldermens setting aside a Gentleman without any Reason? I say, Sir, without any Reason known and avowed; for that they had a Reason I shall not deny, and that Reason was suspected, tho' it was such a one as they durst not avow. The Reason I mean is, because they had private Orders from their Patron, the Minister, to set that Gentleman aside.

Having taken notice, Sir, of the Reason the Aldermen were supposed to have for setting this Gentleman aside,

side, I must give you the Reason, which the Citizens had for setting another Gentleman aside upon a former Occasion; and this I must do, because it has been said, that it was a high Presumption in the Citizens of *London* to take notice of a Gentleman's Way of Voting in this Assembly. Sir, it was so far from being a high Presumption, that it was their Right and their Duty to do so. Every Man in the Kingdom that has a Vote at any Election, has a Right to take notice of every Gentleman's Behaviour in Parliament: He has not only a Right, but he is in Duty bound to take notice of it, that if ever any such Gentleman should, upon any Occasion, apply to him for his Vote, he may grant or refuse his Request according to his Behaviour in Parliament. To say, that this is an Incroachment upon the Freedom of Parliament is, in my Opinion, ridiculous: We may as well say, that the Esteem or Reproach a Gentleman gains by his Behaviour here, is an Incroachment upon his Freedom of Voting; or we may as well say, that the Danger of a Gentleman's not being rechosen, in case he should by his Behaviour disoblige his Constituents, is a Restraint upon the Freedom of his Voting, and that therefore every Member ought to be chosen for Life; which is a Doctrine that Ministers may perhaps approve of, but, I am sure, it will never be inculcated by any Man who has a Regard for Liberty.

It was therefore no Presumption, Sir, but a Duty in the Citizens of *London*, to take notice of the Behaviour of a Gentleman in Parliament, who applied to them for the Honour of being raised to the chief Magistracy of their City. His being their Representative or the Representative of another Place, made no Difference: Every Gentleman, after he is chosen, becomes the Representative of the People of *England*; and if in that Post, either through Weakness

or Corruption, he betrays or sacrifices the Interests of the People, surely no Part of the People ought again to chuse him into that or any other Office of Honour or Trust, which they have at their Disposal. This was the Case of the Gentleman set aside by the Citizens of *London*: In Parliament he had voted for approving the Convention with *Spain*, which, by a great Majority of them, was thought to be derogatory to the Honour, and destructive of the Trade and Navigation of their Country. If he did this through Weakness, he was unfit for being the chief Magistrate of such a great City; if through Corruption, surely they had good Reason not to put such a great Trust into such unclean Hands.

Besides this, Sir, the Citizens of *London* had another Reason for setting him aside. I hope, it will be allowed, that the Citizens of *London* have a Concern in the Choice that is made of Members of Parliament for every Place in the Kingdom, as well as for their own City. It is their Interest, because it is the publick Interest, to have such Men chosen for every County, City and Borough in the Kingdom, as have Ability enough to distinguish, and Honour enough to adhere to the true Interest of their Country. This Gentleman had, by his Behaviour in the preceding Session, convinced them, that he was defective either in his Ability or Honesty; therefore it was their Interest not to have him chosen again, either for the Place he then represented, or for any other. Was their chusing him their Lord Mayor a Way to prevent this? Would it not have convinced the little Borough he then represented, that the Citizens of *London* approved of his Conduct in Parliament? And would not this have gone a great Way towards inducing them to chuse him a second Time? Therefore the Citizens of *London* were obliged to refuse chusing him their Lord Mayor, in order to prevent

vent his being chosen a Member of the then ensuing new Parliament.

Thus it appears, Sir, that the Citizens of *London* had a very sufficient Reason for breaking through the established Custom, in not chusing this Gentleman as one of the two A they were to return to the Court of Aldermen; and the Reason they had they publicly avowed, long before the Election; so that the Gentleman had an Opportunity to justify himself, if he had not been guilty of what was laid to his Charge; and he did B endeavour to justify himself so far as related to Corruption, but he never denied his voting for the Convention, and consequently could not excuse, or free himself from the Imputation of Weakness, which was the chief Foundation of the Resolution C to set him aside.

But, Sir, with regard to the Gentleman set aside by the Aldermen, there was not the least Objection to his Conduct, unless it was that of his appearing strenuously against the Convention, and being nearly related to a worthy City Magistrate, who has for several Years, with great Strength of Reason, opposed and exposed the late Minister's Measures in this House. His appearing against the Convention, and consequently against the City's conferring any Honour upon a Gentleman, who had done what he could to get it established, was a Duty he owed to his Country, and particularly to the City of *London*, if he thought it an infamous and pernicious Treaty, which was the Opinion he declared he had of it, as soon as it made its Appearance in Publick. In this Respect, therefore, he could not be so much as suspected of any Thing that was criminal in his Behaviour. If he judged amiss of that Treaty, he might be accused of Weakness; but surely this Accusation could not be brought against him by any of those who, both in their private Conversation, and by their publick Conduct, had declared them-

selves of the same Opinion, which was the Case of several of those Aldermen who voted for setting him aside: They had often, and before many Witnesses, declared their having a very bad Opinion of that Treaty, and they had joined with their Brethren in voting and presenting a Petition to Parliament against it. Therefore the Conduct of these Men, at least in setting that Gentleman aside, and thereby breaking through a Custom established for preserving the Peace of the City, must be allowed to have been without any Reason they could avow, and consequently must be allowed to have been most extraordinary and unusual. If it was so, their joining with the other Aldermen in the Amendment that has been mentioned, was a persisting in their Error, and adding a new Crime to their former, in both which they could, in my Opinion, have no other Motive but that of currying Favour with the Minister.

I have said, Sir, that while the D Aldermen are vested with this Negative, they will court the Favour of the Minister, and condemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens; and their Behaviour upon both these Occasions is a Proof of what I say. There was not in the City of *London* E a more popular Man than the Gentleman they set aside: This they knew, and they knew that their setting him aside would provoke the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens against them; but as long as they thought themselves sure of the Protection of the Minister, and that his Protection would be sufficient, they despised the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens so much, that they set the same Gentleman aside a second and third Time, tho' returned to them each Time by the unanimous Voice of the Citizens; and they would probably have shewn the same Contempt of the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens a fourth Time, had they had the same Opinion of the Pro-

Protection they depended on, or the Favour they courted; but before the next Opportunity, which was on *Michaelmas* Day 1741, a new Parliament had been returned, and from the Returns it appeared, that a Majority of this House would probably declare against their Patron the Minister, from whence they judged, that his Protection was no longer to be depended on, nor his Favour worth seeking, especially at any Risk; therefore they then thought it not safe to incur again the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens, and perhaps the Resentment of the next Minister; and consequently they then chose for Lord Mayor the Gentleman they had before so often rejected, he being then again returned to them by the unanimous Voice of the Citizens.

Thus, Sir, the Behaviour of the Aldermen, upon this Occasion, is a Proof of what I have said; and their threatening to put a Negative upon the Common-Council's returning Thanks to another very popular Magistrate, unless the Common-Council would agree to have the Question modelled according to their Liking, is another Proof of the same Doctrine; consequently I must conclude, that as long as the Aldermen of the City of *London* are vested with this Negative Power, a Majority of them will probably condemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens, and court the Favour of the Minister for the Time being. But it may be asked, why will they not do the same, should they be divested of this Negative Power? To this the Answer is very short and easy: It will not then be worth the Minister's While to come up to their Price. I have not so bad an Opinion of Mankind as to say, that every Man has his Price; but this, I am afraid, may be justly said, that the Majority of Mankind have a Price, if it be worth the Purchaser's While to come up to it. With Regard to those that have

a Price, it is certain that every Man's Price depends in a great Measure upon the Fortune he is possessed of, and the Reputation he has acquired in the World. Now the Aldermen of the City of *London* are generally Men of an easy Fortune, and always Men that by their former Conduct have acquired some Reputation in the World; we cannot therefore suppose, that any one of them, or at least not many of them, are Men of a small Price; and as long as they can do a Minister but little Service, he will not give any of them a large Price. They will therefore continue faithful to their Country and their City, not because they are proof against Corruption, but because it is not worth the Minister's While, or perhaps not in his Power, to corrupt. By investing them with this Negative, you have made it worth a Minister's While to come up to their Price: Divest them of this Negative, it will be no longer worth his While; and they will neither court his Favour, nor condemn the Resentment of their Fellow-Citizens, if they find they are to get nothing by it but Reproach.

This Doctrine, Sir, That there must be a Proportion between the Service a Man can do, and the Price he may probably insist on, is so well understood by those who have studied the Art of Corruption, that all our Ministers who have aimed at arbitrary Power, have endeavoured, as much as possible, to throw the Government of every subordinate Society and Community in the Kingdom, into a few Hands. They know, that the Majority of a few Men of Fortune may be purchased at a less Price than the Majority of a great Number of Men, who live by their Business; and the Reason is very plain, because the former, by accepting a Bribe, lose nothing but their Reputation, whereas the latter lose their Reputation and with it their Subsistence; for a Tradesman's Business generally

nerally depends upon his Reputation, and therefore, in a *Smithfield* Way of Reckoning, he will not accept of a Bribe, unless it be such as may enable him for the future to live without Business. Besides this, the Value a Man puts upon his Reputation is very far from being always in Proportion to his Fortune. A Man of 10*l.* a Year might reject with Disdain a Bribe of 10*l.*; and yet the same Man, were he possessed of a *Thousand* a Year, might sell his Reputation for 1000*l.* There are many other Arguments for shewing, that the Majority of a few Men of Fortune may be more easily purchased than the Majority of a great Number of Men of small Fortunes, and these Arguments have been confirmed by the Experience of all Ages and Countries.

For this Reason, I say, Sir, all our Ministers, whose Ambition led them, or whose previous Crimes forced them to aim at arbitrary Power, have endeavoured to throw all our subordinate Societies and Communities into as few Hands as possible; and for the same Purpose they have endeavoured to get all Magistracies and Offices depending upon the Choice of the People, established for Life, and to throw as much Power as they could into the Hands of those popular Magistrates, who by any new Law or antient Custom are chosen for Life. Such Endeavours, Sir, are all equally designed to make Corruption the more successful. Those who are versed in that filthy Art know, that a Magistrate chosen for Life is better worth corrupting than one who is chosen but for a Year or a short Term of Years, and that the more they may give, the more likely they are to succeed in Corruption. They likewise know, that a Man who has once prostituted himself, and thereby forfeited his Reputation, is like a Prostitute of the other Sex: He becomes cheaper every Day he lives, and will at last prostitute himself, if it were for nothing else but the

Pleasure, or rather Habit, of Prostitution.

These are the Arts pursued, Sir, these are the Maxims laid down by all those who are aiming at arbitrary Power, and in order to render their Maxims palatable to the credulous and unthinking Part of Mankind, their Advocates are instructed to rail at popular Power, and to load all numerous popular Assemblies with Faction, Sedition, Turbulence, Unsteadiness, and I do not know how many other Bugbears. If we were to believe these ministerial Tools, who are generally very well paid, and who, like true Lawyers, argue for their Fee without the least Regard to any Thing else: I say, if we were to believe these ministerial Tools, we must think, that the People of every Country ought to be treated like Madmen: That they ought to be kept in Chains, to prevent their doing themselves a Mischief. But however fond some Gentlemen may be of preserving or increasing the Power of the Crown, while they themselves are in the Sunshine of it, I hope, this House will take Care to leave as much Power in the Hands of the People as may be sufficient for preserving their Liberties; and when we find, that the Power of the People has, by the Arts and Insinuations of Ministers, been so much diminished as not to be a proper Balance for the Power of the Crown, we ought, and I hope, we always shall take Care to increase the one, and diminish the Weight of the other.

When I consider our antient Constitution, and reflect upon the great Power formerly lodged in the Hands of the People, I am really surprized, Sir, to hear any Gentleman talk of the Danger of throwing too much Power into their Hands. The Power of the People! alas, Sir! they have scarcely any Power left. The Crown has already ingrossed the greatest Part of what the People were possessed of by the antient Constitution

of our Government, and will, if we do not take special Care, very soon ingross the Whole; for when the Crown gets the Direction of that Power, which by the remaining Forms of our Constitution is left in the Hands of the People, the Crown gets the Substance, and leaves the People only the Shadow. What signifies it to the People to have the Choice of any Magistrate or Officer, if that Magistrate or Officer be, as soon as chosen, brought by Corruption under the Direction of the Crown? What would it signify to the People to have the Choice of their Representatives in this House, if a Majority of those Representatives should, as soon as chosen, be brought by Corruption under the Direction of the Crown? In such a Case, would the People have any Thing more than the Shadow of Power? And I will say, that it would be much better for them to be without that Shadow; because the Expence the Crown is put to in corrupting those Magistrates and Representatives, must be all furnished by the People; and at the same Time the publick Service must be sacrificed, by being put into the Hands of those who have nothing to recommend them but their Venality.

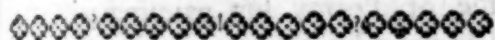
We must therefore, Sir, never talk of the Power of the People, unless it be such a one as can never be brought under the Direction of the Crown, either by Force, Fraud, or Corruption; and if this were the Case with respect to every Power now lodged in the Hands of the People, they would not have near so much as they had in the happy Times of some of our Forefathers. In former Times our Counties had the Power of chusing almost all their Magistrates and Officers: They chose their Generals in Time of War, they chose their Sheriffs, and their Conservators of the Peace, as well as their Coroners and their Members of Parliament. Now they have nothing left but the Choice of their Coroners and Members: As to their Choice of

Coroners, it is of very little Signification; because Care has been taken to leave very little Power in the Hands of that Officer: And as to their Choice of Members, it would be of no Signification, if the Crown should once come to make itself Master of the Elections for all our little Boroughs, which is already in a great Measure the Case. The People of our Counties have therefore very little Power now left in their Hands; and as to our Cities and Boroughs, some of them, 'tis true, particularly *London*, retain still something of our antient *Saxon* Constitution; but in many of them the People have very little to do with the Government even of their own City or Borough, and consequently have no Power at all in their Hands; for in some the old Magistrates chuse the new, and in others the Election has been confined to such a small Number, that it may be justly said, the People have no Share in it.

Thus it must appear, Sir, that the People have not now near so much Power as they had formerly, and if we are now more peaceable, I am sure, we are much less happy; for I shall never think, that Happiness consists in indolent Tranquillity and slavish Submission under Chains. If this be Happiness, I shall grant, that it is more securely established under an absolute, than under a free Government; but as I think, that political Happiness consists in being free from Oppression, I shall never be for putting it into the Power of any Prince, or any Administration, to oppress the People. Peace, I shall admit, Sir, is a very good Thing, but do not let us give up our Liberties for fear of disturbing our Peace. We have preserved both for many Generations, and tho' I cannot say without Interruption, yet I will say, that those Interruptions never proceeded from the Factionousness of the People, but from their Power to oppose those who were ambitiously aiming at the Destruction of

Liberty. If they part with that Power, they may indeed have Peace, but they will have Slavery and Oppression along with it. This, Sir, is a certain Consequence; and therefore it is our Business in this House, to attend in the most serious Manner to the Ebbings and Flowings of the People's Power, and to restore it, as often as we find it has been too much diminished by any rash or ill judged Regulation; which, in my Opinion, is the Case with Regard to the Law now proposed to be repealed. It was not contrived for amending what was thought too popular in the Form of Government of our Capital City: It was contrived for preventing that City's being ever able to vindicate either its own or its Country's Liberties. This is the only Purpose it has served, this is the only Purpose it can serve; and therefore I shall be for having it repealed.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in
our next.]



On the 9th Instant, N. S. the famous Mr. de Voltaire was admitted a Member of the French Academy at Paris, in the Room of the late President Bouhier, on which Occasion he made them a Speech as usual, and was answered by the Abbe d'Olivet, Director of the Academy. As Mr. Voltaire has acquired such a Name in the Republic of Letters, and as his Speech met with a most extraordinary Reception at the Court of France, and in the City of Paris, we shall give it our Readers in English. It was addressed to the Members of the Academy, and was as follows:

Gentlemen,

YOUR Founder took Care to ingraft in your Establishment, all the Nobleness and Grandeur of his own Soul.—He resolved that you

should always be equal and free.—

He was, indeed, bound to place above Dependence, Men who were above Self-Interest, and who, as generous as himself, attributed to Learning the Honour it deserved, even that of being cultivated for its own Sake.

—It was perhaps to be feared, that such honourable Labours should one Day be slackened, and it was for preserving them in their full Vigour, that you made to yourselves a Rule, that no one should be admitted into the Academy who did not reside in *Paris*.—You have wisely departed from this Rule, in receiving those of an uncommon Genius, whose Employments called them elsewhere; but whose sublime and pathetick Works rendered them always present among you; for it would be violating the Spirit of a Law, not to transgress the Letter of it in favour of great Men.—If the de-

ceased President *Boubier*, after having flattered himself with consecrating to you his Days, was obliged to pass them at a Distance from you, both you and he were comforted in this, that in the City of *Dijon* he no less cultivated the Sciences you patronize, a City which has produced many Men of Learning, and where the Merit of being a Man of Wit, seems to be one of the Characteristicks of the Citizens.

He made *France* recollect the Time when the most austere Magistrates, overwhelm'd like himself in the Study of the Laws, relieved themselves, by Works of Literature, from the Fatigues of their Business. Those who despise Works of Entertainment, those who place I do not know what wretched Grandeur, in shutting themselves up within the narrow Limits of their Employment, how much are they to be pitied ! Are they ignorant that *Cicero*, after having filled the greatest Post then in the World, continued to plead at the Bar the Causes of his Countrymen, wrote upon the Nature of the Gods, con-

ferred with Philosophers, frequented the Theatres, disdained not to cultivate a Friendship with *Æsop* and *R-scius*, and left to little Minds their continual Gravity, which is nothing but a Mask for a Mediocrity of Genius?

The President *Boubier* was a very learned Man, but he was none of those unsociable and good for nothing Men of Learning, who neglect the Study of their Mother Tongue, for the Sake of acquiring but an imperfect Knowledge of the Languages of Antiquity; who think they have a Right to despise the present Age, because they flatter themselves with having some Knowledge of the past; who melt into Compassion upon reading a Passage in *Eschylus*, but never shed a Tear at hearing any of our Tragedies.

He translated *Petronius's* Poem upon the Civil Wars, not because he thought that Declamation, which is full of false Flights, approached near to the elegant and just Loftiness of *Virgil*. He knew that *Petronius's* Satire, tho' strewed with delightful Strokes, was nothing but the Caprice of an obscure young Man, who put no Restraint either upon his Manners or his Style. — Some Men who have set themselves up as Masters in Taste and Pleasure, admire every Thing in *Petronius*; but Mr. *Boubier* had a better Discernment, he was not pleased with all even of that which he translated. — That a Translator shall no longer be the Idolater of his Author, and that he shall know how to do him the same Justice he would do to a Cotemporary, is an Improvement of human Reason which this Age has produced.

Mr. *Boubier* exercised his Talents upon this Poem, upon the *Hymenee* of *Venus*, and upon *Anacreon*, to shew that Translations of Poetry ought to be in Verse. — This Opinion he zealously defended, and no one can be surprized at my embracing the same Opinion.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to enter here with you into these Literary Discussions. — By you I am willing to have my Doubts decided. — By this Means I may contribute to the Progress of Arts and Sciences; and before you I would chuse to deliver rather an useful than an eloquent Harangue.

Homer, Theocritus, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, why are they happily translated into *Italian* and into *English*? Why have these Nations none of the great Poets of Antiquity in Prose, and why have we none of them in Verse? — I shall now endeavour to discover the Reason.

To surmount the first Difficulty in any Kind of Undertaking, makes a great Part of the Merit. — Nothing great can be accomplished without great Pains; and there is no Nation in the World where it is more difficult than with us, to give a true Spirit to antient Poetry.

The first Poets formed the Genius of their Language. — The *Greeks* and *Latins* from the Beginning made use of Poetry for painting all the sensible Objects which Nature presents. — *Homer* painted every Thing that presents itself to the Eye. — The *French*, who have never yet begun to polish any grand Poetry but that of the Theatre, neither could nor ought in that Way to think of expressing any Thing but what touches the Soul.

We have insensibly interdicted ourselves as to every Object almost, which other Nations have dared to paint. — There is nothing that *Dante*, after the Example of the Antients, does not represent. — He brought the *Italians* into the Custom of speaking of every Thing; but as to us, how can we now imitate the Author of the *Georgicks*, who, without Metaphor, names all the Instruments of Agriculture? We scarce know them; and in the Bosom of the Idleness and Luxury of our Cities, our effeminate Pride has attach'd a low Idea

to those rural Employments, and to the Terms of those useful Arts, which the Masters and Lawgivers of the Earth were wont to cultivate with their own victorious Hands.

If our Poets had known how to give a happy Turn to low Things, our Language had now added that Merit, which is very great, to the Advantage of being the first Language in the World for the Charms of Conversation, and for expressing the Passions.—It has been entirely engrossed by the Language of the Heart, and the Stile of the Theatre.—These have indeed embellished the French Tongue; but they have confined its Beauties within Bounds a little too narrow.

When I say here, Gentlemen, that it is the great Poets who have fixed the Genius of Languages, I advance nothing but what is known to you.—The Greeks wrote no History till 400 Years after Homer.—From that great Painter of Nature, the Greek Language received that Superiority, which it was allowed by all the People of Asia and Europe.—Among the Romans, Terence was the first that spoke always with an elegant Purity.—It was Petrarque, who, after Dante, gave the Italian Language that Grace and Delightfulness, which it has hitherto preserved.—It is to Lopes de Vega that the Spanish owes its Nobleness and Pomp.—It was Shakespear who, as much Barbarian as he was, engrafted in the English that Force, and that Energy, they have never since been able to improve, without overstraining, which of Course weakens it.—From whence comes this great Effect of Poetry in forming, and at last fixing, the Genius of a People and of their Language?—The Cause of it is very visible.—The first good Verses, even those which have but the Appearance of Poetry, imprint themselves by the Help of Harmony upon the Mind.—Their natural and bold Turns become familiar.—Mankind, who are

all born Imitators, insensibly assume their Manner of expressing themselves, and even their Manner of thinking, from those whose Imagination has subjected that of others.—Will you not then agree with me, Gentlemen, when I say, that the true Merit and Reputation of our Language began with the Author of *Cinna* and the *Cid*?

Before him, *Montagne* was the only Book that drew the Attention of the small Number of Foreigners who understood French; but *Montagne's* Stile is neither so pure, nor so correct, nor so distinct, nor so noble.—He is emphatical and familiar, and treats great Subjects in a plain Manner: It is that Simplicity that pleases; People love the Character of the Author; they are pleased with finding themselves in what he says of himself; and they love to converse, and to change the Discourse and the Opinion with him.—I have often heard *Montagne's* Language regretted; it is his Imagination which ought to be regretted; his Imagination was strong and bold, but his Language was very far from being so.

Marot, from whom *Montagne* learned his Manner of expressing himself, was scarcely ever known but in his own Country.—Among ourselves he has been well received, because of some Tales naturally told, and because of some licentious Epigrams, whose Success always depends upon the Subject; but this little Sort of Merit has for a long Time debased our Language.—In this Stile we wrote Tragedies, Poems, Histories, and even Books of Morality.

The judicious *Despreaux* has said,

Imitez de Marot l'elegant Badinage.

Imitate the elegant Waggishness of *Marot*.

I dare believe he would have said, *G*naïf, lively, if that Word, which is more just, had not rendered his Verse less smooth.—There are no Productions truly good, but such as are received, read, and translated by Foreigners.

reigners.—In what foreign Language has *Marot* been ever translated?

Our Language was for a long Time after him nothing but a familiar Jargon, in which we sometimes expressed a happy Joke with Success; but when we do nothing but joke, we are not admired by other Nations.

*Enfin Malherbe vint, & le premier en France
Fit sentir dans les Vers, une just Cadence,
D'un Mot mis en sa Place enseigna le Pouvoir.*

At last came *Malherbe*, who was the first in *France* that made People sensible of a just Cadency in the Versification, and taught them the Power of a Word put in its proper Place.

If *Malherbe* was the first that shewed the Power of that great Art of putting our Words in their proper Place, he was then the first that was elegant.—But were a few harmonious Stanza's sufficient for engaging Foreigners to study our Language?—They read the admirable Poems of the *Jerusalem*, the *Orlando*, the *Pastor fido*, and the fine Morfels of *Petrarque*.—Could they rank with these Master-Pieces a very small Number of *French Verses*, well wrote indeed, but feeble, and almost void of Imagination?

The *French Language* would therefore have for ever remained in its Mediocrity, without one of these Men of Genius born to change and to elevate the Mind of a whole Nation.—This was he that was the greatest among those who were the first Members of your Society.—It was *Cornielle* alone who began to make our Language respected by Foreigners, precisely at the Time that Cardinal *Richlieu* began to make our Crown respected.—Both the one and the other spread our Glory throughout *Europe*.—After *Cornielle*, came, I will not say, Men of a greater Genius, but Men who were better Writers.—One Man (*Racine*) arose, who was at the same Time more pathetic, and more correct; who had

less Variety, but was less unequal; sometimes as sublime, always noble without being turgid; never a Declaimer, always speaking to the Heart more truly and more emphatically.

One of their Cotemporaries (*Despreaux*) was incapable perhaps of that Sublime which elevates the Soul, or of that Sentiment which melts it into Compassion, but made for instructing those on whom *Nature* has bestowed both the one and the other.—He was laborious, severe, distinct, pure, harmonious; and at last became the Poet of Reason:—He began unluckily with writing Satires; but soon after he equalled, perhaps surpassed, *Horace* in Morality and the Art of Poetry.—He gave Precepts and Examples; and he saw that in Length of Time, the Art of instructing, when perfect, succeeds better than the Art of lampooning, because Satire dies with those that are its Victims, but Reason and Virtue are immortal.—You had in all Kinds a Multitude of great Men, whom *Nature* brought forth, as in the Ages of *Leo the Tenth* and *Augustus*.—Then it was that other Nations sought greedily in your Authors wherewithal to improve themselves; and Thanks in part to the Care of Cardinal *Richlieu*, they have adopted your Language with the same Eagerness, wherewith they have endeavoured to deck themselves with the Workmanship of our ingenious Artists; for which last we owe Thanks to the Care of the great *Colbert*.

One Monarch*, rendered illustrious among Mankind by five Victories, and among wise Men still more by his extensive Knowledge, makes our Language not only his own, but that of his Court, and that of his Country.—He speaks it with a Force and a Delicacy, which Study alone could never give, and which can proceed from nothing but a Genius.—He not only studies but embellishes it, because those of a superior Ge-

* Frederick the Third, King of Prussia.

rius always lay hold of such Turns and Expressions as are worthy of them, and such as never present themselves to weak Minds.—In *Stockholm* there is a new *Christina* *, equal to the first in Wit, superior in every Thing else: She does the same Honour to our Language.—The *French* is studied at *Rome*, where it was formerly despised: It is as familiar to the Sovereign Pontif, as those learned Languages in which he wrote, when he instructed the Christian World which he governs; more than one *Italian* Cardinal writes *French* in the *Vatican*, as if he had been born at *Versailles*.

Your Works, Gentlemen, have penetrated even to the Capital of that Empire, which is the remotest of *Europe* and *Asia*, and the most extensive of the Universe; to that Capital (*Petersburgh*) which within these forty Years, was a Desert, inhabited by nothing but wild Beasts.—Your Dramatick Pieces are acted there, and the same natural Gouft, which makes the *Italian* Musick received in the City of *Peter the Great* and his worthy Daughter, makes them in Love with your Eloquence.

This Honour, which is put by so many Nations upon our excellent Authors, is a Warning given to us by *Europe* not to degenerate.—I will not say that we are precipitately running into a shameful Decline, as Satirists do often cry, who secretly expect to justify their own Weakness by that Weakness, which in Publick they impute to the Age they live in.—I acknowledge that the Glory of our Arms is better supported than that of our Learning; but the Fire which animated us is not as yet extinct.—These later Years, have they not produced the only Book of Chronology, in which the Manners of Men, and the Characters of Courts and Ages were ever described? A Work, which, if it contained, like so many others, nothing but dry Instruction,

would be the best of all; and in which the Author (the President *Hennaut*) has besides found the Secret to entertain; a Part reserved for a very small Number of Men, who are superior to the Subject on which they write.

The Causes of the Rise and Fall of the *Roman* Empire have been shewn in a Book still shorter, wrote by a masculine and rapid Genius, (the President *Montesquieu*) who while he seems to skim the Surface, dives to the Bottom of every Thing he touches.—Never have we had more elegant and faithful Translators.

In fine, Men of a true philosophical Genius have wrote History; a Man of profound Eloquence has grown up in the Midst of the Tumult of Arms.—And we have more than one of those amiable Men of Wit, whom *Tibullus* and *Ovid* would have look'd on as their Disciples, and whose Friendship they would have been fond of.

The Theatre, I grant, is threatned with approaching Ruin; but, at least, I see here the true tragical Genius, (Mr. *de Crebillon*) who has always served me for a Guide, when I made any Attempt to tread the same Path. I look upon him with the same melancholy Pleasure, with which we view a Hero upon the Ruins of his native Country, which he has bravely defended.—I can reckon among you, those who, after the great *Moliere*, have accomplished the Design of rendering Comedy a School of Morality and Decency; a School which, in *France*, deserved the Consideration, that at *Athens* was shewn to a Theatre not near so chaste.—If that celebrated Gentleman, (Mr. *de Fontenelle*) who was the first that adorned Philosophy with the Graces of Imagination, belongs to a Time a little more remote, he is still the Honour and the Comfort of your Days.

Great Talents are always necessarily

* The Princess Royal of Sweden.

farly uncommon, especially after the Taste and Genius of a Nation has been formed.—Improved Minds are then in the same Case with those Forests, where the Trees being close and tall, do not allow any one to raise its Head above the rest.—When Commerce is in few Hands, we see some prodigious Fortunes, and a great deal of Misery; but when it comes into many Hands, there is a general Opulence, and but few immense Fortunes.—This is precisely the Case, Gentlemen; because there are in *France* a great many Men of Wit and Learning, we shall from henceforth find fewer of a superior Genius.

But, in fine, notwithstanding this universal Improvement of our Nation, I will not deny but that our Language, become so polite, and which ought to be fixt by so many good Performances, may easily become corrupt.

Foreigners ought to be warned, that it already loses much of its Purity in almost all the Books written in that famous Republick *, so long our Ally, where the *French* is almost the chief Language even among those Factions which are Enemies to *France*.—But if in that Country it degenerates by a Mixture of Idioms, among us it is at the Point of being spoilt by a Mixture of Stiles.—What depraves the Taste, depraves at last the Language.—People often affect to render the most serious and instructive Works facetious, by making use of the familiar Expressions of Conversation.—The *Marotick* Stile is often introduced in Subjects the most noble, which is like cloathing a Prince in the Habit of an *Harlequin*.—They make use of new Terms, which are quite useless, and which ought never to be ventured on, but when absolutely necessary.—There are other Faults which affect me still more, because I have often fallen into them myself.—To secure myself a-

gainst all such for the future, I shall among you, Gentlemen; brood over those Helps, which that enlightened Man, to whom I succeed, acquired to himself by his Studies.—Fraught with the reading of *Cicero*, he from thence reaped this Advantage, that he learned to speak his Mother Tongue in the same Manner, that *Consul* spoke his own.—But to him who has made the Works of *Cicero* his particular Study, (the *Abbe d'Olivet*) and who was a Friend of the President *Boubier's*, it principally belongs, to endeavour to revive in this Place the Eloquence of the one, and to lay before you the Merit of the other. To Day he has, at one and the same Time, a Friend to regret and to celebrate, a Friend to receive and to encourage.—He can explain to you with more Eloquence than I can, but not with more Feeling, what Charms are spread by Friendship over the Labours of Men consecrated to Learning; how much it contributes towards directing them in their Conduct, towards correcting, exciting and comforting them; how much it fills the Soul with that soft and contemplative Joy, without which we are never Masters of our Ideas.

Upon this it was that this Academy was first formed.—It has an Origin still more noble than that which it received even from Cardinal *Richelieu* himself.—In the Bosom of Friendship it was brought forth.—Gentlemen, united by this respectable Band, and by a Love for the liberal Arts, assembled together, without letting themselves be seen by Fame.—They were less renowned than their Successors, but not less happy.—Good Manners, Union, Candour, and sound Criticism, which is so opposite to Satire, formed their Assemblies.—They will always animate yours:—They will be an everlasting Example to Men of Learning; and will serve, perhaps, to correct

rest those who render themselves unworthy of the Name *: The true Lovers of the Liberal Arts are Friends.

—Who has more Reason than I to say so? — I could venture, Gentlemen, to expatiate upon the Civilities, with which most of you have been pleased to honour me, if it were not my Duty to forget myself, in order to speak to you of nothing but what is the great Object of your Labours, a Concern in which all others ought to be sunk; I mean the Glory of the Nation.

I know how easily the Mind is disgusted with Panegyrick: I know, the Publick, always fond of Novelty, imagines, that all that can be said in Praise of your Founder and Protector is exhausted; but ought I to refuse paying the Tribute I owe, because those who have paid their Tribute before me, have left me nothing new to say? — The Case of those Elogies which we repeat, is the same with that of those Solemnities which renew the Remembrance of Events, that are dear to a whole People; they are necessary.

To celebrate Men, such as Cardinal Richlieu, Lewis the Fourteenth, a Seguier, a Colbert, a Turenne, a Conde, is the same with saying aloud, Kings, Ministers, Generals, present or to come, endeavour to imitate those great Men.

—Do not we know, that Trajan's Panegyrick excited Antoninus to Virtue? And Marcus Aurelius, the first of Emperors and of Men, does not he acknowledge in his Writings the Emulation that was stirred up in him by the Virtues of Antoninus?

When Henry the Fourth heard Lewis the Twelfth called in Parliament the Father of his People; he found himself inflamed with a Desire to imitate him, and he surpassed him.

Do you think, Gentlemen, that the Honours refounded by so many Voices to the Memory of Lewis the

June, 1746

Fourteenth, did not open to themselves a Way to the Heart of his Successor, even from the Time of his most tender Infancy? It will one Day be said, that both journeyed to Immortality, sometimes by the same Road, and sometimes by different Routes. — They resembled one another in this, that neither deferred loading himself with the Weight of Affairs, but out of Gratitude; and in this, perhaps, the chief Greatness of both consisted. —

Posterity will say, that both loved Justice, both commanded Armies. — The one made the World ring with his Pursuit of that Glory which he deserved: — From the Summit of his Throne he called it to him: — He was followed by it in his Conquests, in his Enterprizes: — He spread it over the Face of the Earth. — He displayed a great Soul in Happiness and in Adversity, in his Camps, in his Palaces, in the Courts of Europe and Asia. — Land and Sea gave Testimonies of his Magnificence, and the smallest Objects, as soon as they began to have any Relation to him, assumed a new Character, and received the Stamp of his Grandeur.

The other (Lewis the Fifteenth) protects Emperors and Kings, subjects Provinces, interrupts the Course of his Conquests, in order to march to the Assistance of his Subjects, and thither he flies from the Jaws of Death, from which with Difficulty he had escaped. He obtains Victories, he performs the greatest Actions, and all with so little Noise, as to make it believed, that what astonishes the rest of Mankind, is look'd upon by him as nothing but one of the most common and ordinary Events. — He hides the Greatness of his Soul, even without studying to hide it, but he cannot weaken its Rays, which in Spite of him pierce thro' the Veil of his Modesty, and from thence

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* Here he points at the Authors of those infamous Satires, called Calottes, Calots: Performances fit for the Canaille, and which have made their Authors the Contempt and Horror of all polite People.

thence acquire a more durable Splendor.

Lewis the *Fourteenth* signalized himself by admirable Monuments, by his Love of all the Liberal Arts, by the Encouragements which he generously bestowed.—O you! his august Successor, you have already imitated him, and you wait for nothing but that Peace you are seeking by your Victories, in order to accomplish all your benevolent Projects, which require a Time of Tranquillity.

You have begun your Triumphs in that very Province, where began those of your Great Grandfather, and you have extended them much further.—He regretted his not being able, in the Course of his glorious Campaigns, to force an Enemy worthy of him, to come to a Trial of Arms with him in a pitched Battle.—That Glory which he wished for, you have obtained.—More happy than the great *Henry*, who obtained scarce any Victories but over his own Countrymen; you have vanquished the everlasting and intrepid Enemies of your Country.—Your Son, next to you the Object of your Wishes and our Fears, learned by your Side to see Danger, and even Misfortune, without being disturbed; and the most glorious Triumph, without being elated.—Whilst in *Paris* for you we were trembling, you was in the midst of a Field of Slaughter, calm in the Time of Horror and Confusion:—Calm amidst the tumultuous Joy of your victorious Soldiers, you embraced that General, (the *Marshal de Saxe*) who had wished to live for nothing but that he might see you triumph; that Man whom your own and his Virtues had made your Subject, whom *France* will always reckon amongst the dearest and most illustrious of her Children.—By your Acknowledgments and by your Praises, you already began to recompence all those who had contributed to the Victory; and that will always be the Recompence most esteemed by *Frenchmen*.

But that which will be for ever preserved in the Records of your Academy, that which will be most prized by every one of you, Gentlemen, is, that one of your Fellow Members, (the Duke of *Richlieu*) was he that was of the most Service to your Protector, and to *France*, in that Day of Battle.—It was he who, after having flown from Brigade to Brigade, after having fought in so many different Places, gave that Advice so ready, so salutary, so quickly embraced by the King, whose Eye discerned every Thing, at a Time when most other Men would have been bewildered.—Enjoy, Gentlemen, the Pleasure of having in this Assembly the very Words which in the Field of Battle your Protector addressed to the Nephew of your Founder, *I never shall forget the important Service you have done me.*—But if this particular Glory be dear to you, those pacifick Measures which *Lewis* the *Fifteenth* pursued after his Victories, how dear must they be to the whole Kingdom of *France*, how dear will they one Day be to *Europe*!—The same he still pursues.—He goes to meet his Enemies only to disarm them.—He desires to vanquish them, only that he may convert them.—If they could but know the Bottom of his Heart, instead of fighting with him, they would chuse him for their Arbiter; and this perhaps is the only Way by which they can obtain any Advantage over him.—Those Virtues which made him feared, were made known to them, as soon as he came to command; those which ought to make their Confidence return, those which ought to be the Link of Nations, require more Time, before they can be made thoroughly known to Enemies.

We are more happy, we have known his Virtues, ever since he began to reign.—We have always thought of him, as all Ages and all Nations will think.—Never was there a Love more sincere, or better expressed:—By all Hearts it is felt, and by

by your eloquent Tongues it is declared.—Medals worthy of the most polite Times of Greece, eternize his Triumphs and our Happiness.—Oh, that I could see in our publick Places, Statues of this humane Monarch carved by the Hands of our *Praxiteles*'s, environed with all the Symbols of publick Felicity:—Oh, that I could read at the Foot of each Statue, those Words which are engraved upon all our Hearts, TO THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.—And thus ends this hopeful Piece of French Flattery, Bombast and Gascoignade!

The Journal of the Marquis DE CASTELAER's Retreat from Parma to Puerto Specie, written by himself, translated from the Spanish Original. (See p. 265.)

HAVING receiv'd the Orders of the most Serene Infant *Don Philip* to make an Attempt to save the Body under my Command, and to begin our March on the 19th or 20th; we took all our Measures for this Purpose, in such a Manner as to make the Enemy believe our Designs to be quite different from what we intended.—Among the rest, *Don Francisco Bucareli* was order'd to make an Excursion from the Gate of *St. Francis*, as if to reconnoitre, that the Enemy might be amused while we were forming into a Column within the Town.

By this Excursion I discovered, it would not be possible to take the Road betwixt the Rivulet of *Parma* and *Baganza*, because all the Posts and Houses were possessed and fortified by the Enemy to within a Pistol Shot of the Town; for as the whole Body must have gone out at one Gate, it would have taken up at least 7 Hours for that Purpose, which would have given the Enemy Time to have attack'd us with their whole Force; therefore, by the Advice of my Officers, we marched out by the Gate of *St. Michael*, making directly to the Place called *Torre Mulazzano*, leaving *Mount Chirurgolo* upon our Left, which was occupied by the Enemy.

At Nine at Night the Column began to defile.—A Body of Grenadiers under the Command of *Bucareli*, with some Waggon's of Ammunition, and half our Cavalry, commanded by *Demetrius Makoni*, Colonel, led the Van.—The Brigadier, *Don Pedro Zavallos*, was at the Head of Part of the Picquets, with *Don John Urbino*, who commanded that Body.—Next march'd the Battalions led by the Marquis *Bossicourt*, Brigadier. In the Center, the Hospital for

the Sick, with more Carts of Ammunition, and some Casks of Brandy.—Next came the rest of the Picquets, headed by *Don Francisco Despuig*.—Next came the rest of our Cavalry, commanded by the Duke of *Bagnos*, Brigadier. The Lieut. Gen. *Don Thomas De Corbalan* and myself, having no fix'd Post, were often at the Head of the Rear Guard, commanded by the Marquis *de Tovein*, who distinguish'd himself in a particular Manner. The Mountain Fusiliers were divided betwixt the Van Guard and Rear Guard.

In this Disposition we march'd a Mile and a half before we were discovered by the Enemy; when *Bucareli* found himself stopp'd by a Ditch, and behind it saw a great Body of the Enemy's Infantry and Cavalry; but as the Orders were to attack every Thing they should meet with, while our Workmen with Tools were endeavouring to make the Way passable, our Grenadiers with their Bayonets fix'd, and without firing a Shot, got over, making a Sergeant and 3 Hussars Prisoners, as well as getting some Booty; but those that went off gave the first Notice of our coming out of the Town, so that while some were attacking our Rear-Guard, others endeavour'd to cut us off from the high Grounds, so that our People were engaged up to our Center, in driving the Enemy sometimes from one Ground, sometimes from another; and as they succeeded, advancing a little out of the Column, we were obliged to divide, in order to support those that repuls'd the Enemy.—By this Separation, which could not be prevented, the Regiment of *Spain* became the Van Guard, which I made use of critically to stop the Enemy, who were going to possess the Hills upon our Right; if they had succeeded, they might have charg'd in Front a Body of Men already fatigu'd, and already charg'd in the Rear, which must have occasioned Disorder and Confusion.

Some Fusiliers took Possession of a House in the Way, which indeed could not be well defended, but as they saw themselves supported by the Picquets of the Regiment of *Spain*, which had already occupied the Hills near them, they repuls'd the Enemy, who took Refuge in another House opposite. They fired from the Windows for some Time at each other.

While this was doing, the whole Column gained the high Ground, and formed in Order of Battle.

Don Francisco Bucareli knowing by the Fire that we follow'd him, seiz'd the necessary Posts to preserve our Communication with him, and finding that his own Regiment was engaged, came to put himself at its Head.

Out of the *Spanish* Picquets we lost Don *Joseph Du Pont*, Colonel, a Sub-Lieutenant, 8 Officers wounded, and about 150 Men killed and wounded; the Loss of the other Picquets was about the same.

We continued our March as far as *Mulazzano*, where we arrived to join our Troops left there, after a March of 27 Hours, 20 of which was through a continual Fire.

We resolv'd to halt a Day at *Mulazzano*, as well to repose the Troops as to inform ourselves of the Road. Considering that we should want Bread, not being able to bring more than for 3 Days from *Parma*, we resolv'd to take the Road of *Atbazano*, and push for *Pontremeli*.—We disposed Matters for this March the 21st at Night.—The Enemy, who, it seems, had suspected our Design, possess'd themselves of the high Ground leading to that Place, with a Body sufficient to attack our Rear, while our Front should be endeavouring to force its Way.—*Bucareli*, who still commanded the Van-Guard, finding the Enemy before him, and that they now began to fire upon him, sent me Notice of it. There was hardly Time to deliberate, but considering that our Rear-Guard was still near *Mulazzano*, and that if the Enemy possess'd that strong Post, there was no Retreat for us, I gave Orders to return, and possess that Place.—

This Day all the Bread we brought from *Parma* was spent; we were in a Situation surrounded with Enemies, with terrible Mountains before us, yet the Resolution of the greatest Part of our Men was nothing abated. Some few, who had not so much Greatness of Soul as the rest, for present Relief, had the Baseness to desert: Another Misfortune still attended us, our Ammunition was almost spent; the continual Action we had been in since our March from *Parma*, had consumed what we thought would have lasted a great While. In this Dilemma, we held a Council of War, and resolv'd to take the Road of *Costel des Montagnes* by the *Apennines*; accordingly we attempted it, on the 22d at Night, in two Columns, going thro' the Villages of *Sibiano* and *Nozzano*, which had its Difficulties, because we were obliged to pass the little River *Enza*, in going down the Hill to pass which, we found some Parties of the Enemy on each Side of us.—Our Troops were so little alarmed that they continued their March without breaking their Order; when we were pass'd all but our Rear-Guard, we were attack'd by a Body of Hussars, Croats, and Warasins, without putting us into any Confusion; for *Bucareli* having sent me timely Notice, I sent a Body of Horse, who came up soon enough to support him, and having posted some Companies of Grenadiers upon a high

Ground, they pass'd the River in good Order; the Grenadiers every now and then giving the Enemy a Fire.—This Day we had six Officers wounded, and some Soldiers killed and wounded.

This Night we lay at *Casel Nove*, without finding any Bread.—On the 24th, at Break of Day, Don *Pedro Zevalles*, Brigadier, with ten Companies of Grenadiers, and 100 Horse, was detached to the Village of *Culana*, 11 Miles from us, to seek for Bread, but by Reason of the Barrenness of the Country, very little was found; the whole Column followed soon after.—

On the 25th, we marched to *Correia*, having pass'd the *Secchia* upon a wooden Bridge betwixt this Village, and that of *Culana*; and having order'd the Bridge to be broke down as soon as our People had pass'd, the Enemy endeavour'd to prevent it, but in vain.—We were commonly incommoded either with Snow or Rain, and the Soldiers complain'd for Bread: I was in Hopes, however, these Distresses would end as soon as we should enter *Tuscany*, because of the Neutrality which still subsisted.—On the 26th, we enter'd that Duchy, lying at the Village of *Salavoa*, and, altho' I sent a Letter to the Governour of *Fivizzano* by *Demetrius Maheni*, offering to pay ready Money for every Thing that should be furnished for our Troops, we had no Relief: On the contrary, we were attack'd on the 27th in going out of *Salavoa* with greater Vigour than ever. It was upon this Occasion that the Regiment of *Spain* gain'd so much Honour, which being posted upon a high Ground, and joined by some Picquets, repuls'd the Enemy, and gave the Column Time to retire. The Soldiers had no Subsistence but a little Bread made of Chestnut Meal.

This Day I received Intelligence, that the Enemy had possess'd themselves of the Bridge of *Soliera* upon the *Pallaron*, where we must necessarily pass, and also that they occupied the Castle of *Ula*; but upon our Approach the Enemy abandon'd that Bridge; seeing the Dispositions we made to attack it, but nevertheless they fell upon our Rear, where a Body of our Grenadiers, enraged to be thus continually harass'd, followed the Example of their Lieutenant Don *Joseph Allegui*, drew their Sabres, (not having any Ammunition left) run in upon the Enemy, and cut to Pieces 150. This Intrepidity so cool'd the Enemy's Courage, that the Column march'd quietly as far as *Sarzano*.—In the last Attack, we lost a Lieutenant of Grenadiers of the Regiment *Spain*, and a Captain was taken Prisoner.—This Night we made a Bridge over the *Magra*.

Having sent the Sick and Wounded with our

our Baggage before, I order'd a Detachment of 500 Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Don Carlos Escalante, to secure the Passages of the Mountains of the State of Genoa; lest the Enemy should possess them before us; as soon as we pass'd, we broke down the Bridge, the Enemy shew'd themselves no more, and the Army is cantoned in the Villages waiting for the Orders of the Most Serene Infant.

This wonderful Retreat could never have been effected, were it not for two happy Circumstances; first, the Temper of the Officers, there not being the least Envy, or Jealousy, or Disagreement amongst us, all endeavouring to succour and support the rest: Next, the wonderful Resolution, Patience, and Constancy of the Soldiers, who, notwithstanding the Distresses they suffer'd from the bad Roads, from Rain and Snow, and Want of Bread, kept up their Courage, and were in continual Action, more or less, for 7 Days; but it is not doubted but the Most Serene Infant will take Notice of these brave Men, and distinguish them in a particular Manner.

Our Loss in this Retreat, including Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Deserters, I take to amount to 1000 Men; I cannot as yet be quite exact, but I take it to be thereabouts.

The SPEECH of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, to the ARMY, immediately before the Battle of Culloden. (See p. 240, 241.)

Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers,

I HAVE but little Time to address myself to you, but I think proper to acquaint you, that you are instantly to engage in Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, your Liberties and Properties; and, through the Justice of our Cause, I make no Doubt of leading you on to certain Victory. Stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon fly before you: But if there be any amongst you, who, through Timidity, are diffident of their Courage and Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect; or any others, through Conscience or Inclination, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Duty; it is my Desire, that all such would immediately retire; and I further declare, they shall have my free Pardon for so doing; for I would much rather be at the Head of one Thousand brave and resolute Men, than ten Thousand, amongst whom there are some, who, by Cowardice or Misbehaviour, may dispirit or disorder the Troops, and so bring Dishonour or Disgrace on an Army under my Command.

The following is said to be the Purport of the Preamble to the Act for settling an additional Revenue of 25,000l. per Ann. on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

May it please your Most Excellent Majesty,

WHEREAS by the glorious Success, with which it has pleas'd Almighty God to bless your Majesty's Arms, under the auspicious Conduct of your dearly beloved Son the Duke of Cumberland, we may reasonably hope for a happy and speedy End of the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion. In Return therefore for your Majesty's unwearied Care, and affectionate Concern for the Safety of your People, of which the exposing a Life so justly valuable to your Majesty, is a most endearing Proof: We beg Leave to offer your Majesty the warmest Assurances of that Duty and Loyalty, which must ever flow from Hearts full of Gratitude and Affection; and that we may in some Measure express the deep Sense we have of the indefatigable Labour his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has undergone, and the eminent Services he has performed to your Majesty, and his Country, we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that an additional Revenue may be settled on his Royal Highness, and his Issue Male; which Provision, we pray Almighty God, by the long Continuance of his illustrious Line, may remain as a lasting Monument to all Ages, of our Respect, Gratitude, and Affection to his Royal Highness the Duke, to whose distinguished Courage and Conduct (under God and your Majesty) we owe the pleasing Prospect of being delivered from the Horrors and Desolation that must have accompanied the Continuance of this unnatural Rebellion: Wherefore your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the &c. &c. do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, that, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND's Letter to the Provost of Glasgow, written with his own Hand.

Mr. Provost, Inverness, May 21, 1746.

I HAVE received with great Satisfaction the very obliging Testimonial, you, the Magistrates and City Council of Glasgow, have given me of your good Affection and Regard; which is so much the more agreeable to me, as these warm and affectionate Expressions carry with them the fullest Proofs of your unshaken Duty to the King's Government, and of your Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family.

I shall always wish the Prosperity of your Corporation, and be glad of any Opportunity

portunity to promote it, or the particular Welfare of its Members. I am,

Your affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM.

About the same Time a Letter came by Express from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, directed to his Lordship as his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly; wherein, as we were informed, his Royal Highness was pleased to express a very great Regard for the Church of Scotland, and all her Members, as Men inviolably attach'd to his Majesty's Person and Government, and particularly zealous for suppressing, to the utmost of their Power, the present wicked, unnatural, and unprovok'd Rebellion.

We were likewise informed, that his Royal Highness the Duke had wrote a very elegant Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, acquainting his Lordship, that he had receiv'd the 5000*l.* appointed by the Committee of the *Veteran** Scheme, for the Use of the Soldiers who should distinguish themselves in the Field of Action; and that he intended to dispose of it in the following Manner, *viz.* 4000*l.* to the common Men, and the remaining 1000*l.* to the Non-commission'd Officers, such as Corporals, &c. if agreeable to his Lordship and the Committee. Upon which his Lordship call'd a Council, and laid the Letter before them; and they immediately came to a Resolution to return his Royal Highness Thanks for the Honour he had done them. (*See the other Use of this Scheme in our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 619.*)

The following ADDRESS was transmitted by the Earl of LEVEN, High-Commissioner, &c. to the Duke of Newcastle, and by him presented to his Majesty.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh, May 19, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, beg Leave to approach your Throne, with sincere Expressions of our utmost Detestation of the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion, to testify our unfeigned Thanks to the Almighty, and to congratulate your Majesty on the happy Success of your Arms, by which we have the greatest Hopes of seeing a solid and

lasting Peace quickly re-established in your Kingdoms, and your loyal Subjects restored to the full Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Privileges.

The gloomy Prospect lately set before our Eyes, by the ungrateful Disturbers of your Majesty's mild and just Government, makes us reflect with Horror on the pernicious Plot, contrived by the Policy, and fomented by the Power and Interest of the avowed Enemies of our Country, its Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of the Balance of Power in Europe.

It raises our Astonishment and Indignation, that any, who have tasted of the manifold Blessings of your indulgent Administration, should have attempted to exchange their Religion and Liberty for Tyranny and lawless Power, Superstition and Slavery, and by violating the most solemn Obligations of Oaths and Ties of Gratitude, become Tools to the declared Enemies of their native Country.

Now that we are, by the good Providence of God, shelter'd under the Protection of your auspicious Government, from the Storm that threaten'd our happy Constitution, we behold with Pleasure the remarkable Success of your Majesty's Arms, under the wise Conduct, and by the intrepid Valour of your heroick Son the Duke, dispelling the Cloud, and defeating the Rebels, who, hopeless of escaping the Vengeance of your victorious Arms, sink under their Confusion.

Great Sir, it affords us the highest Satisfaction to observe, That notwithstanding the Calamities of our Country, and the traiterous Practices of too many of our infatuated Countrymen, the Ministers of this Church have, by Divine Grace, manifested a firm and zealous Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government: And as it is our Duty, so it is our unalterable Resolution, to persevere in our Loyalty to your Majesty, and steady Adherence to the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family: And it shall be our constant Prayer to God, that he may unite the Minds of all your Subjects into a just Sense of the Happiness they enjoy under the best of Kings.

May the same Providence, that has hitherto preserved your sacred Person, and protected your Dominions, continue to watch over your Majesty, and your Royal Family, for a Blessing to all Protestant Churches, and the peculiar Happiness of your Subjects.

Signed in our Name, in our Presence, and at our Appointment, by

Jo. Lumfden,
Moderator.

* The Gentleman who first proposed the Scheme, sign'd himself, A Veteran.

The following ADDRESS of the People called QUAKERS, was presented to his MAJESTY by Mr. Daniel Vandewall.

To GEORGE the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the People call'd QUAKERS, from their General Assembly in London.

May it please the King,

WE humbly beg Leave to approach thy Royal Presence with united Hearts, to congratulate thee upon the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from the late impending Dangers, with a Joy as sincere as the Occasion is signal.

We beheld with Grief and Detestation an ungrateful and deluded People combined against their own Happiness, and desperately engaged in open Rebellion against thy Person and Government, wickedly attempting to subject a free People to the Miseries of a Popish and Arbitrary Power.

As none among all thy Protestant Subjects exceed us in an Aversion to the Tyranny, Idolatry and Superstition of the Church of Rome; so none lie under more just Apprehensions of immediate Danger from their destructive Consequences, or have greater Cause to be thankful to the Almighty, for the Interposition of his Providence in our Preservation.

A Preservation so remarkable makes it our indispensable Duty also to acknowledge the King's Paternal Care for the Safety of his People, of which he has given the most assured Pledge, in permitting one of his Royal Offspring to expose himself to the greatest Dangers for their Security.

May we, and all thy faithful Subjects, demonstrate the Sincerity of our Gratitude for this signal Instance of the Divine Favour, by the deepest Humiliation, and by turning every one of us from the Evil of our Ways: And may those who are placed in Authority over us, by the Influence of their own Example, add Vigour to the Laws, enacted for the general Suppression of Vice and Immorality; so may we have an assured Ground of Hope and Confidence in God, that he who hath hitherto helped, will never withdraw his Mercies from us.

We earnestly beseech him, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, that his Providence may ever attend thy Royal Person and Family, and make even the Efforts of thine Enemies conducive to the Establishment of thy Throne in perfect Peace; give Success to thy Endeavours for settling the general Tranquillity of Europe on a lasting Foundation, and grant, that an uninterrupted Race of Kings of thy

Royal Progeny, may perpetuate the Blessings of thy Reign to our Posterity.

Dated in London the 22d of the third Month called May, 1746.

The above Address was signed by 266 Persons.

A To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY returned this most gracious ANSWER.

I Thank you for this Address of Congratulation. The just Concern you have shown therein for me, and my Family, is very agreeable to me; and you may always depend upon my Protection.

B The following is a Translation of the Letter which M. D'ARGENSON, the French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote to Mr. VAN HOBY, the Dutch Ambassador in France, to acquaint him with the Reasons why the King hopes his Britannick Majesty will use the Pretender's Son and his Adherents tenderly, and desiring him to make it known to the British Ministry.

S I R,

THE King has order'd me to write to your Excellency concerning the Situation of Prince Edward * and his Adherents, since the Advantage gain'd over them by the English Troops the 27th of last Month. All Europe knows the Ties of Parentage which subsist between me and Prince Edward. Moreover, this young Prince is endow'd with all the Qualities which might engage those Powers to interest themselves in his Favour, who esteem true Courage; and the King of England is himself too just and impartial a Judge of true Merit, not to set a Value upon it even in an Enemy. The Character of the British Nation in general, cannot likewise but inspire all Englishmen with the same Sentiment of Admiration, for a Countryman so distinguish'd by his Talents and heroick Virtues.

All these Reasons ought naturally to favour the Fate of Prince Edward; and at the same Time we may expect from the Moderation and Clemency of the King of England, that he will not suffer those Persons to be persecuted with the utmost Rigour, who in a Time of Trouble and Confusion, follow'd the Standard which was lately overthrown by the British Arms, under the Command of the Duke of Cumberland.

Nevertheless, Sir, as in the first Motions of a Revolution, Resentment is sometimes carried to a greater Height than in more peaceable Times, the King thinks proper, as far as in him lies, to prevent the dangerous Effects of any too severe Measures.

* It seems, the young Pretender's Name is Charles-Edward,

288. Van Hoey's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.

Measures which his Britannick Majesty might take upon this Occasion.

'Tis with this just View, Sir, that the King order'd me to desire your Excellency to write to the *English* Ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest Manner, the Inconveniencies which must infallibly result from any violent Proceedings against Prince Edward. The Right of Nations, and the particular Interest which his Majesty makes in respect to that Prince, are Motives that will probably make some Impression upon the Court of London; and his Majesty hopes to find none but noble and generous Proceedings from the King of England and the *English* Nation, and that all those who were lately concern'd in the Interest of the House of Stuart, will likewise have Reason to extol the Generosity and Clemency of his Britannick Majesty.

But if, contrary to all Expectations, any Attempts should be made, either with respect to the Liberty of Prince Edward, of the Life of his Friends and Partizans, 'tis easy to foresee that a Spirit of Animosity and Fury might prove the dreadful Consequence of such Rigour; and how many innocent People, before the End of the War, might unhappily fall Victims to a Violence which could only aggravate the Evil, and would certainly set no good Example to Europe.

Nobody, Sir, is more capable than you are to set forth these Reasons; your Equity and your Love of Peace, will suggest to you what is best to say upon this important Subject.

Your Excellency must be sensible, that there is not a Moment to be delay'd in writing to the Ministers of the King of England; and I hope you will do me the Favour to communicate to me the Answer you receive from them, that I may give an Account of it to the King, that he may take such Resolutions upon this Occasion, as his Majesty shall think suitable to the Glory and Dignity of his Crown. He sincerely wishes that the King of England may give him none but Examples of Humanity, and Greatness of Soul, &c.

From the Camp at Bouchont, Sign'd,
May 26, 1746. D'ARGENSON.

LETTER wrote by M. VAN HOEY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in Support of the former.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honour to send to your Excellency a Letter I just now receiv'd from M. d'Argenson, in relation to the present State of Affairs of the Pretender's eldest Son, and those of his Adherents, since the Defeat they have met with from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumber-

land. Your Excellency will perceive thereby, how much that Court confides in me, and what Credit I, by my long Residence there, have gain'd, being inclin'd to believe that my Love of Peace and Equity, will furnish me with Arguments to enforce its Recommendations. I wish, my Lord, I was Master of the greatest Eloquence upon Earth, and were able effectually to employ my whole Life, to convince Mankind, That by doing to others as we would they should do unto us, is the Foundation of the supreme Happiness of States, Nations, Kings, their Subjects, and, in general, of Human Kind. This is a Duty well known by your Excellency, and Providence expects from you a Compliance from the high Station she has placed you in, and the great Talents with which she has bless'd you. May Persuasion flow from your Lips, like Honey, and every one will be convinc'd, that we are only happy in Proportion to the Good we do to others. May you, my Lord, banish that pernicious Art which Discord has brought into the World, of seducing Men to destroy one another. Wretched Policy! which substitutes Revenge, Hatred, Jealousy, and Avarice, to take Place of the divine Precepts, which form the Glory of Kings, and Happiness of their Subjects. You know, my Lord, that Courage, by Way of Excellence, is call'd Virtue, and that, because it is founded only on the Love of Happiness, and directed in all its Motions by Equity, Moderation, and Goodness. True Heroes make their Victories become profitable to those they conquer, and raise for themselves immortal Trophies of Honour, by subduing Resentment and Revenge, Passions so natural to Mankind, and so difficult to get the better of. Thus has Clemency been rever'd by wise Men in all Ages, as the magnanimous, the most useful and most pious of all royal Virtues. I am sensible, my Lord, that I am guilty of an Indiscretion, in laying before you what Wisdom, Experience and Religion have so strongly impress'd upon your Heart. It is not that I presume to add to your Conviction; but how is it possible to forbear treating on a Subject which we love? To know Truth, and be inflam'd with its divine Beauties, is, as your Excellency well knows, but one and the same Thing. May two so great Kings never cease to emulate which shall be the highest Example of Humanity, Clemency, and Greatness of Soul. May their Love to Mankind increase, and add daily to their Glory, and cause it to shine with greater Splendor, that their Subjects in particular may owe their Peace, and all Europe in general the Re-establishment of its Tranquillity to them; that

their Wisdom may perpetuate their Memo-
ries, and be made Examples of to Pos-
terity to the latest Ages. May they long on
Earth enjoy the just Returns of Man-
kind, and more and more secure to them-
selves eternal Happiness hereafter. I have
the Honour to be, &c.

Sign'd,

Paris, June 3, 1746. A. VAN HOEY.

TRANSLATION of his Grace the Duke of
NEWCASTLE'S Letter to M. VAN HOEY.

S I R, Whitehall, June 3, 1746.

I did not receive till the Day before Yes-
terday the Letter which your Excel-
lency was pleas'd to honour me with, da-
ted the third instant, N. S. inclosing one
which the Marquis d'Argenson had wrote
to you the 26th of May.

I laid it immediately before the King,
who was in the greatest Astonishment at
the Contents of that Letter, which, as well
in what relates to the Subject of it, as to
the Manner of treating it, is so contrary
to his Majesty's Honour, and to the Digni-
ty of his Crown, that his Majesty cannot
but consider himself as too much offended
by it to make any Answer to it.

You know, Sir, (and so do the French
Ministers) with how scrupulous an Exact-
ness his Majesty has, on his Part, executed
the Cartel agreed on between him and the
Most Christian King, in its utmost Extent,
even to the releasing on their Parole all the
Officers in the French Service, who were
made Prisoners within the Limits of these
Kingdoms, and who were not his Majesty's
natural-born Subjects; altho' the Service,
on which they were then employed, might
very justly have excus'd his Majesty from
it.

It is impossible, after this, to doubt of his
Majesty's sincere Desire to do every Thing,
which the Law of Nations can require be-
tween Powers engaged in War with each
other, even beyond what is usually practis-
ed: But as to what relates to his Majesty's
own Subjects, neither the Law of Nations,
the Cartels, nor the Practice or Example of
any Country, authorize any Foreign Power
at War with his Majesty, to intrude them-
selves, or to make any Demand from his
Majesty, relating thereto. The Most Chri-
stian King knows too well himself the
Right inherent in every Sovereign, to ima-
gine that his Majesty can think otherwise.

I cannot conceal from your Excellency
his Majesty's Surprise, to see that the Am-
bassador of a Power so strictly united with
him, and so essentially interested in every
Thing that concerns the Honour and Secu-
rity of his Majesty's Person and Govern-
ment, could charge himself with transmit-

June, 1746

ting to his Majesty so unheard-of a Demand.
And I am very sorry, Sir, to be obliged to
acquaint you, that his Majesty could not
avoid complaining of it to their High Migh-
tinesses the States General, your Masters.
I have the Honour to be, &c.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

A On Occasion of the first of these Letters,
which came over in the Dutch Prints, as
did also the two others, the following was
inserted in the Daily Gazetteer, of June 13.

To the AUTHOR of the AMSTERDAM
GAZETTE.

B S I R,

DO me the Honour, in a Manner suited
to your accustom'd Excellence, to
communicate to the Publick an Englishman's
Sense of the Letter said by you, in your
Paper of the 17th, to be wrote by M.
D'Argenson, the French Minister for foreign
Affairs, to M. Van Hoey, relating to a Per-
son called by the said M. D'Argenson, Prince
Edward, and his Partisans.

C That the English want not Generosity,
nor their Sovereign great Goodness and
Clemency, are Points too well known to
be disputed; nor do they question your
Hero's Virtues, nor concern themselves a-
bout them; but that they should be any
Protection for him in the present Case, is
quite out of Doubt with the English; and
the more so, as the French interfere in his
Favour; which can only intimate that he
is one of their Agents, and that his Virtues
principally consist in being a Slave to the
House of Bourbon, who are the common
Disturbers of the Peace and Tranquillity of
all Europe. And what Inducement that can
be, for either our Sovereign, or the Na-
tion, to treat him with Moderation and
Clemency, is difficult to conceive.

E What is said concerning this Person,
equally concerns his Partisans; and the
Point best understood, by enquiring how
Louis XIV. behav'd to his Rebel Subjects
on a like Occasion. Will a Frenchman pre-
sume to say, their Grand Monarch was not
a Man of Honour, Justice, and Clemency?
Yet who treated Rebels with more Seve-
rity, not to say Cruelty? Or did their ha-
ving English Commissions excuse them? On
what Basis then does M. D'Argenson found
his Argument? Not on the Right of Na-
tions, because that would be against him,
both in Fact and Instances. In Fact, be-
cause no Rights of Nations ever presum'd
Rebels on a Footing with a fair Enemy.
In Instances, because Louis XIV. and, in-
deed, all Sovereigns that ever reign'd, have
always acted diametrically opposite.

'Tis evident upon the Whole, that M.
D'Argenson

Q 9

D'Argenson does not intend these as Arguments, but only introduces the Words Clemency, Virtue, Generosity, Rights of Nations, &c. as the Poets do Gods and Goddesses in an Epic Poem, to bring the Parts together, and to give it Ornament and Glitter. The Argument, such a one as it is, is summ'd up in the fifth Paragraph, therein threatening to make War a Butchery, not, perhaps, having consider'd, whether that was most for or against his King's Interest. *Xerxes* once seem'd in a much more probable Way, on his Arrival at *Thermopylae*, to have conquer'd *Greece*, than the *French King* can, in any Sense, pretend to, in his Situation, as to any other Part of *Europe*, much less as to *Great Britain*: Yet when *Xerxes* sent the *Greeks* Word to lay down their Arms, *Leonidas*, their General, bid him come and fetch them; which he attempting to do, lost his whole Army. But we need not go so far back for Instances of repuls'd Arrogance, since between the Years 1703 and 1709, *Louis the XIVth*, who in Imagination had swallow'd up all *Europe*, was drove to the abject Situation of begging a Peace of *England* on any Terms he could get. And even the present King, in all his imaginary Glory, is so far from being in a Condition to give Law to *Britain*, that one may foretel, without the Spirit of Prophecy, he has not long to live in the *Low Countries*; unless Affairs should be so circumstanc'd, that he can have the Aid of his good Friends the *Turks*; which at present seems not very probable.

M. D'Argenson, in this Light, seems to act like the Highlanders in the Field of Battle, brandishing their Swords at a Distance; which when they find to be ineffectual, they sheathe them again, and run away: So I conceive will end all this idle Parade of Braggadocio Insolence. *D'Argenson* and his Master will threaten and scold; the King of *Great Britain*, and his Ministry, act, as to them shall seem most right.

We had a deal of this Stuff in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, about the Affair of *Mary Queen of Scots*; which ended as all other Matters of this Nature must do. However, as to this *Prince Edward*, it does not appear that we have got him yet: If not, then the best Way for the King of *France* to shew that he is in Earnest, is to send him over here a Prisoner; and from what happens thereupon, he will be able to judge whether the *English* are in a Humour, by an extraordinary Act of Condescension, to shew that they are ready to surrender their Liberties, and to become Slaves to the House of *Bourbon*.

You see, Sir, I treat your Subject with great Plainness and Freedom, as one Au-

thor ought to do another; and have only a single Pavour to beg of you in Return; which is, that you would not think of lengthning out this Argument much longer, lest the World should think that you and I have laid our Heads together, and conjur'd up an idle Dispute, in order to make

A Penny of our respective Papers.

From my Cockloft in Fleetstreet,

16th of June; O. S. 1746.

Sign'd D'SCRIBBLE.

P. S. The *Utrecht Gazette* brings us a Letter, wrote, as he says, by *M. Van Hoy* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, in pursuance of *M. D'Argenson's* Request, as aforesaid; but the Contents being merely complimentary, and seeming rather to be wrote to shew his Rhetoric, than that there is any Thing in it either persuasive or reasoning, I shall wave giving it. And have only to observe, that when *M. Van Hoy* endeavours to shew his Parts again, it were to be wish'd they were turn'd to the establishing his Credit with his Masters, and his Wisdom and Honesty in the Opinion of the rest of Mankind.

The Sentence pronounced on Vice-Admiral Lestock, by the Court Martial, consisting of Rear-Admiral Mayne, President, Rear-Admiral Byng, and 14 Captains, on board the *Prince of Orange* at Deptford, June 3, 1746, has been publish'd in a Pamphlet: But as the greatest Part of it is made up of nautical Terms, and seafaring Phrases, we shall give only some few such Extracts as are most intelligible to the Generality of Readers. The Charge was contained in eight Articles, and the most material Observations of the Court, after examining the Witnesses on both Sides, were as follows.

THE Night being fine and clear, and the Admiral being able to see the Vice-Admiral, as well as the Vice-Admiral was to see the Admiral, both of which appears by most of the Witnesses; if the Admiral had thought the Vice-Admiral too far to Windward, and out of his Station, he might have sent a Boat to him, with Orders to join him nearer, or else have superseded him, and not have trusted his Judgment or Integrity the next Day, when the Engagement was designed by both Fleets to be brought on; but not having sent Orders to him, or superseded him, it is to be presumed, he neither thought him to be too far to the Windward, and out of his Station, nor disobedient to Order and Command.

It does not appear, that the Vice-Admiral's Division was brought to in Disorder, but,

that, on the contrary, that it was the most regularly formed of any Division in his Majesty's Fleet; his Ships were clear, and in Posture of Fight, and formed in Line of Battle, and he made and repeated the Signal for their so doing, as well as every other made that Day.

If the Vice-Admiral had made Sail in the Night without Orders from the Commander in Chief, it would have been an unjustifiable Breach of Discipline; nor have the Instructions provided any Signal for any particular Division to make Sail in the Night after bringing to.

The Signal for the Line of Battle being repeated next Morning, as is set forth in the Charge, is a Proof, that it was hauled down over Night; and it appears by a Number of Witnesses, that the Vice-Admiral made Sail at Day-break, repeated and obeyed that Signal, and used his utmost Endeavours to get into his Station and close the Center.

It appears from many Witnesses brought in Support of the Charge, as well as from the Evidence in Defence of the Prisoner, that he made Sail in the Morning with his Division before the Admiral, in order to recover the Difference of Distance that had been made in the Night by the Difference of Drift.

Most of the Witnesses in Support of the Charge, and all who appeared on the Prisoner's Defence, have declar'd, that it was impossible for the Vice-Admiral to join the Admiral, and close the Line, before the Signal to leave off Chace in the Evening was made, and even most of the rest have prov'd the Truth of that Declaration by Circumstances.

The Admiral, by bearing down as he did upon the Rear-Division of the combin'd Fleet, excluded the Vice-Admiral from any Part of the Engagement, if he could have come up; for, if both Lines had been clos'd, when the Admiral engaged the *Real*, there would have been no more than one Ship of the Enemy's Fleet for the Vice-Admiral and his whole Division to have engaged.

The Messages sent to the Vice-Admiral by the Admiral's two Lieutenants, were to make what Sail he possibly could to close the Line with his Division; no Signal was made for him to chace with his Division, or send Ships of his Division to chace, without which, while the Signal for the Line of Battle was flying, and more especially, after the Message that was brought him by the Admiral's two Lieutenants, he could not, without Breach of Duty, either have chased, or sent Ships to chace out of the Line; nor does it appear, if he had had such Orders, that he could have come up with the

four Ships of the Enemy mention'd in the Charge, before they could come up with their Admiral, as all agree, they sail'd so much better than the *Neptune*.

The Truth of the Circumstance brought to inforce the Charge contain'd in the 6th Article is not proved; for whatever Distress the *Marlborough* was in, it does not appear the *Namur* was in any; nor even that, till the *Namur* hauled off, the *Marlborough* wanted any Assistance; the *Namur* and *Marlborough* being equal to the *Real* and *Hercules*. The Vice-Admiral could not send any Ships of his Division to their Relief, without breaking the Order of Battle, there being four Ships of the Admiral's Division station'd between the Vice-Admiral's Division and the *Marlborough*; which four Ships might have gone to the Assistance of the *Marlborough*, nor does it appear that any Ships of the Vice-Admiral's Division could have come up with the *Namur* and *Marlborough*, (if he had given them Orders to endeavour so to do) before the Signal to leave off Chace was made, considering the little Wind, and great Swell there was from the Admiral's first engaging to that Time.

The notorious Breaches of Duty, which the Vice-Admiral has in general Terms been accus'd of, have not been made appear to the Court by any Evidence that has been produced.

It by no Means appears, that the Vice-Admiral was a Principal, or any Part of the Cause of the Miscarriage of his Majesty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the bringing on of the general Engagement, according to the 19th Article of the Fighting-Instructions, and the making proper Dispositions with the Fleet in the Morning to lead down with the greatest Advantage upon the Enemy, not depending upon him.

If the Vice-Admiral's whole Division had been absolutely away, and the four sternmost Ships of the Enemy (who were of no more Service in the Engagement to the Enemy, than the Vice-Admiral's Division was to his Majesty's Fleet) had also been excluded, the rest of his Majesty's Fleet would have still remain'd superior to the rest of the combin'd Fleet.

The Vice-Admiral continued in his Command during the whole Month of *February*, and was distinguish'd with a particular Mark of Trust and Confidence the Day after all the Accusations were laid to his Charge, being order'd to lead his Majesty's Fleet, in Case of coming to an Engagement with the Enemy upon either Tack: It is therefore to be presum'd the Admiral did not then think him guilty of these diverse notorious Breaches of his Duty.

Lastly, The Information upon which the Charge is grounded appears to be frivolous, absurd,

absurd, and not true; the Evidence brought to support it is insufficient to make it good, and a great Number of Witnesses, both of those brought in its Support, and also in the Prisoner's Defence, fully refute the Whole, and every Part.

Therefore the Court do unanimously acquit the Prisoner of the Whole and every Part of the Charge, brought against him, and he is hereby honourably acquitted.

—P. Mayne, J. Byng, E. Legge, J. Rantene, Tho. Frankland, Ch. Colby, J. Hamilton, Jos. Hamar, C. Molloy, Smith Callis, R. Erskine, J. Pittman, Chas. Catford, Tho. Hanway, E. Spragge, John Orme.

From Old England, N^o 161.

Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, Remarks upon a Letter address'd to a N—le D—ke.

S I R,

THE professed Design of your Address to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, is an impartial Enquiry into the Causes of the late truly detestable Rebellion; in order from thence to find out the most rational Measures for extinguishing the Remains of it.

In order to this, you have given us the History of the several Rebellions, since the Revolution down to the present: But this, Sir, I cannot apprehend to be informing us of the Source of Rebellion or Disaffection: It is, indeed, acquainting us with the *Æra* from whence it took its Date; but does not give us the smallest Light into the Motives which gave Rise to these Insurrections.

You have, indeed, made one Use of it; that is, to prove that every Rebellion, since that glorious Period, has taken its Rise, and received its chief Strength from that Part of Scotland called the *Highlands*: This is certainly true; but you should not have stop't short here, but proceeded to the main and first Part of your Undertaking, to inform the Publick, how it came to be in the Power of the Enemies of the Revolution, and the Government establish'd upon that Basis, to practise upon the *Highlanders* more than any other Part of the Kingdom; and for that Part of the Country, by much the least populous in the Island, to give such sudden and powerful Aids to a Popish Pretender.

By your History of those Rebellions, you would seem to infer, that a Disaffection to the present Royal Family, and an Attachment to the Abdicated House of Stewart, prevails more in that Country than in any other Part of the Island: But, in this, I do not leave to differ from you; and, upon

a true State of the Case, I hope you will be of my Opinion.

The *Highlands* and Isles of Scotland, contain a very large Tract of Land, extending from the South End of Kintyre to the most Northern Point of Caithness, between 3 and 400 Miles, all along the Coast; and all that Tract thick set with Islands, tolerably peopled: (See p. 246.) Both Continent and Islands put together, may be computed to contain half a Million of Souls. This large Tract of Land, with all its Inhabitants, is properly in the Possession of less than 24 Persons, who exercise an unlimited Power over the People, both in Persons and Estates.

Now, let us suppose, for Argument's Sake, that every one of these Chiefs should prove disaffected, would it be a natural Conclusion, that the whole Inhabitants of that Country were of the same Disposition? You may, if you will, conclude, That whatever their Disposition is, they are obliged, and probably will, on all Occasions, follow their Chief. This I grant: But this gives us no Light into their real Disposition, which is what we are chiefly to inquire into, in order to know how it is proper to deal with them.

Now, to convince you that the common People, and lesser Gentry, are not disaffected from Principles of their own, you are only to observe, that as often as their Chief changes Sides they do the same with Chearfulness: The Duke of Arbol, and his Clan, appeared in the Interest of King William, against my Lord Dundee: They were ready in 1708, when an Invasion was threaten'd, to declare against Q. Anne, in direct Opposition to the Revolution; and how they behaved under the Marquis of Tullibardin, in 1715, is recent. The *Frazzers*, in the Beginning of the Rebellion, 1715, appear'd under the Pretender's Banner, under *Frazerdale*, who then acted as Chief, the Lord Lovat being then abroad; but towards the latter Part, the Lord Lovat coming home, and declaring for his late Majesty, the *Frazzers* left the Pretender, and follow'd their Chief, and performed that signal Piece of Service of reducing *Inverness*, and recovering it from the Rebel *Mackenzies*: In this Rebellion, these very Men are on the other Side, for Reasons very apparent.

From these Instances, and many more which might be given, I shall conclude, that the Clans, in general, excepting their Chiefs, are perfectly neutral in the present Question; that is, they look upon themselves as bound to obey their Chiefs, without consulting the Equity of the Cause in which they are engaged.

This being the Case, we are only to look into

into the Conduct of the Chiefs, and enquire, how it comes about, that they show such an obstinate Attachment to a Popish Pretender.

In the first Place, It is impossible that it can be Religion that can be their Motive; few or none of them are *Roman Catholics*: I know none who can be properly said to be a *Highland Chief*, who is so, except the Duke of *Perth*, and one or two of the minor Chiefs of the *Macdonalds*; all the rest of them are Protestants; and the Number of the Commonalty that are *Romans*, in all that Tract of Country, including both Men, Women, and Children, does not amount to the Number of 3000; a Computation I have heard made by some of the Missionaries that have been amongst them*.

Nor can it be owing to any Favours they have receiv'd from the House of *Stewart*, before their Abdication: On the contrary, the most of them had rather Cause of Resentment; particularly the *Macdonalds*, who lost very considerable Estates by Forfeitures made by that House.

You are then pleas'd to advance, that the Clans had Pensions during the Reign of *K. Charles* and *K. James*, to keep them in Readiness for the Purposes of those Times: But in this you are strangely mistaken; for the Pensions you speak of did not commence till after the Battle of *Killicranky*, in *K. William's* Time; when that wise Prince, instead of extirpating and transporting Schemes, allowed the Chiefs annual Pensions, which kept them quiet during all that Reign: Her Majesty *Q. Anne* continued these Pensions during her Life-Time: And those Measures were approv'd of, not only by her Whig and Tory Ministry; but my Lord *Oxford* had his Conduct approv'd of in that Particular, by a Vote of the House of Lords, occasion'd by these Pensions being objected to his Lordship as a Crime, by the late Duke of *Argyle*.

Besides, you forget, that Part of the Clans appear'd in Arms, upon the same Principles with the Revolution, in 1685, under the then Earl of *Argyle*; which shews, at least, that they were not all retained as Tools of arbitrary Power.

From hence I would conclude, that the Poverty of the Chiefs is the sole Reason which exposes them to be so easily practis'd upon, to enter into Measures destructive of the Peace of the Society: They are possess'd with a high Opinion of the Dignity and Antiquity of their several Families: Their Estates, tho' large in Extent, yet yield but a small Income, incapable of supporting them in the Grandeur which the Luxury of the Times obliges them to live

in: The small Revenues they have, are much encumber'd with Debts; and the Education of their Children costs five Times more than it would have done before the Revolution. Thus their Poverty, aggravated by their Pride, exposes them to the first Temptation that offers: The Power they have over their Vassals, makes them court-ed by such as want to disturb the national Quiet; and their Necessity obliges them to sell their own Safety, as well as the Peace of their native Country, for a trifling Gratification in Hand, and a more trifling Promise *in fieri*.

Thus I would, out of mere Charity, resolve a great Part of their Crime into Necessity; and, consequently, ascribe the Progress, as well as Rise of the Rebellion to that universal Spirit of Vapidity which prevails over the whole Island. To find Men bribed out of their Honesty, making daily Sale of their native Country, we need not travel so far as the Highlands of Scotland.—

Westminster Journal, May 31. N^o 235.

EXTRACT from a Pamphlet, intitled, The great Importance of *Cape Breton*, &c. containing Reasons against giving it up on a Peace.

THE Compiler of this Pamphlet, after giving us Extracts from *Charlevoix*, *Savary*, and several other Writers, sums up the Substance of all he has brought together in this Manner:

From this Cloud of Witnesses we may collect;

1. That *Cape Breton*, notwithstanding the Diversity of Accounts by different Authors concerning the Soil, Produce, Climate, and Harbours, is, upon the Whole, a Place of considerable Value in itself, and represented as most valuable by those who had best Opportunities of examining its Condition.

2. That by its Situation at the Mouth of the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, between *Newfoundland* and the great Fishing Bank, and the main Continent of *North America*, and by the happy Circumstance of having its Ports all open to the Ocean, this Island would be of inestimable Worth to the Possessor, tho' it did of itself produce nothing at all.

3. That whoever are possess'd of *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*, if they have *Cape Breton* at the same Time, may command all the Fishery of *North America*: But whoever have *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*, if they have not *Cape Breton* likewise, can pretend

* This, perhaps, may be owing to the Institution, mention'd in our last, p. 246. For it seems to have been otherwise formerly.

pretend only to a Share in this Fishery, and not the best Share neither, if the People of another Nation, who are in Possession of *Cape Breton*, be better protected, and more industrious than the Possessors of *Newfoundland* and *Acadia*.

4. That the Fishery of the *Newfoundland* Islands and Banks (under which general Name I include *Cape Breton*, and all the rest of those Seas) and the opposite Coasts along the Continent, might, if carried to the highest, and made the most of, by any one Nation, be render'd of more Value than the Mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, or than any other Possession or Property that can be had in any Part of the World.

5. That the Reason of this is, because a vast Quantity of Salt Fish is a necessary Part of the Support of the present large and populous Nations of *Europe*, as well on Account of the frequent Deficiencies and Failures of other Provisions, as from Motives of Religion or Superstition, which bind down two Thirds of the People in *Christendom* to the Use of no other Flesh but that of Fish, for almost half the Days in the Year.

6. That these latter Motives induced the *French*, while they were in Possession of *Cape Breton*, to be more industrious in the Fishery than the *English*, and their Crown to give them better Protection; by which Means they out-vied us greatly in this Trade, and in a Course of Time might have driven us entirely out of it: But we, by possessing the Whole, shall have the strongest Incentives, those of immense Profit, to cultivate this Trade to the utmost, and our King will have the most powerful Reason to protect us, from the great Addition this Trade must in Time bring to the Revenue.

7. That if ever *Cape Breton* be restored to the *French*, or they are suffered to establish and carry on, without Interruption, any other Fishery, the same Motives will revive again, and the same Encouragement will be given to them by the *Roman Catholic* Nations to out-vie us in this Trade: But if we keep the Whole in our Hands, (as we very well may, by the Help of our Fleets) all the Papists in *Christendom* will depend upon us for their Fast-Day Provisions, and must pay us a greater Tax for their Superstition, than they pay even to the Pope himself.

8. That we shall not only hurt the *French* Nation in general (our most dangerous Rivals) by depriving them of their Fishery, but must largely abridge the Revenue of *France*, by lessening the Consumption of *French* Salt, the Profit of which is solely in the Crown, and more

than half of which, that was made in the Kingdom, was employ'd in this Fishery. At the same Time, the Revenue from our own Salt Trade, which stands engag'd for a considerable Part of the National Debt, may be made to increase in Proportion as that of *France* is lessen'd.

A 9. That the Advantages to arise from this Fishery, are not merely the Profits of the Fish, or the Salt to cure it; but the vast Consumption of *British* Commodities, of most Kinds, that must be occasioned by this Trade, and the Superiority it must inevitably preserve to us at Sea, by being an eternal Nursery of perhaps 30, 40, or 50,000 Seamen; since nobody can tell what Numbers might be employ'd, while we had this Trade solely in our Possession.

B 10. That the *British* Empire in *America* can be no otherwise compleated, nor our Trade to *New England*, *New York*, the *Jersies*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and *Georgia* be secured, than by keeping Possession of *Cape Breton*.

C 11. That the Strength of this Place, when attacked by the *New-England* Men, the long Siege it held out, and the Danger there was of a Miscarriage, if every Circumstance had not fallen right on our Side, and every Measure on the Side of the *French* been defeated; if all Supplies to carry it on had not arrived, and all those to the Enemies been intercepted: These, I say, sufficiently demonstrate, that this Place may be made impregnable by us, if we do but keep there a good Garrison, well supplied, and a few Men of War always in or about the Harbour.

D 12. That by the Possession of this Place we may render the *French* Settlement in *Canada* of no Value, and must in Time make it die away, tho' we should not succeed against it in open military Attempts; and that by being Masters of *Canada* we shall monopolize the whole Fur-Trade of *North America*, which is, perhaps, next to the Fishery, the most valuable in that Part of the World.

E 13. That all these Things observed, no Consideration whatsoever, either for ourselves or for our Allies; no Cession in *Europe*, or any other Part of *America*; no advantageous Stipulations in a divided Trade (which we never yet found binding, longer than Interest or Necessity held the Tie) not the Terror of a Rebellion in *Scotland*, fomented and supported in that View by *French* and *Spanish* Money; nothing, in a Word, that *France*, *Spain*, or any of their Friends, can give, promise, or engage for, should prevail upon us to give up, at a general Peace, either wholly or in Part, the important, invaluable Island of *Cape Breton*.

True Patriot, June 3. N^o 31.

JACOBITE INFATUATION.

*Terruit Gentes, grave ne rediret
Sæculum ———*

HOR.

TO believe contrary to the Dictates of Reason, is certainly a very high Mark of Folly; but to carry such Faith into Act, especially in Matters which highly concern our Interest, seems to denote a downright Idiot. And this I apprehend is the true Moral intended by *Æsop* in his first Fable of the *the Countryman and Snake*: For what would Reason dictate to any Man, to expect from a venomous Animal, but that he should bite him the Moment it was in his Power?

There seems, however, to be one Degree of Idiotism even higher than this; and that is, when Men do not only fly in the Face of Reason but Experience; when they place a Confidence in those whose noxious Nature has been already tried, and put it in the Power of Persons who have injured and betrayed them already, to do them the same Offices a second Time. As if the Countryman should, after having been bit by the Serpent, again have received and cherished it in his Bosom. This is indeed a Kind of Wantonness and Credulity, and scarce deserves our Compassion.

And yet is not this last and greatest Degree of Folly the Portion of a *Protestant Jacobite* at this Day? Their Ancestors, who opposed the Exclusion of *James II.* while Duke of *York*, because he was a Papist, tho' they sinned against all the Lights of Reason, had not yet experienced those Evils which wiser Men foresaw must be the inevitable Consequence of placing a Papist on the Throne. Senseless and absurd as it was, to expect that a Protestant Church should remain in Safety under a Popish Protector, they had not seen nor felt the Impossibility of it; and they might have pleaded solemn Promises and sacred Vows as some Excuse for their Credulity. But their Sons and Grandsons are left without this Excuse.

If all those Cruelties which he acted whilst on the Throne, if that Invasion of our civil and religious Rights, which he had not an Opportunity of bringing to full Success and Maturity, have not been able to make his Name terrible to us; I congratulate my Countrymen, that they are now likely to see the whole Designs of his Party brought effectually to Light, and to have before their Eyes all those dreadful Consequences which would have attended this miserable Nation, had *K. James* been restored to the Crown.

These will evidently appear from the Register and Series of the Negotiations of *John Drummond*, Earl of *Melfort*, who was Secretary of State to *K. James II.* and afterwards his Ambassador, when at *St. Germain's*, to the Pope; which Work will shortly be published.

The Whole will consist of authentick Memoirs, and Letters between the principal Persons, who were intrusted with the Management of that Prince's Affairs at that Time. Of which the following Letter from the Earl of *Melfort* to *James's Queen Mary*, when her Husband was in *Ireland*, and as it was then reported, had gained a Victory over *K. William*, is offered as a Specimen.

August 12, 1690.

To the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty.

ALL that Concern, Anxiety, Joy, or Fear, can bring, being on me almost at once, at least by near succeeding Fits, your Majesty cannot blame me if I long to be freed of them, by a full Confirmation of the Success in *Ireland*, and the Death of the Prince of *Orange*; that the King is safe, and your Majesty once again happy in seeing him, and having so near a Prospect of *Whitehall*.

DHoping this will be soon with your Majesty, I cannot hinder myself from saying, that the first Steps on *English* Ground are most dangerous, and that therefore, great Care is to be had how they are made as to Treaty, if that be absolutely necessary, which I hope in God it shall not; but if it is, all the Rocks we have split upon must be minded, so as that in Time coming we may not be in Danger of the same Fate. These Rocks are obvious. Besides the Oaths, and Penal Laws against Dissenters from the Church of *England*, there is the standing Army of Foreigners, the Power of Money, the exorbitant Usurpations of Parliament, the Trial of High-Treason, or other Crimes against the Crown by Juries, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and such like, which if not regulated more advantageously for the Crown, or quite abolished, I can see no Comfort the King can have of his Crown, or Safety the Subjects can have from their own Follies.

There is a great Consideration of forming the Party the King will choose to govern by, for by a Party a factious State must still be master'd, endeavouring to use all equally in it, being a certain Way to lose all; and that your Majesty may well remember was an Opinion I have had of a long Time, and might have done good then, as Experience shews now.

This

This Party ought to be Men of tried Loyalty, for with our Countrymen there is no trusting to new Men, nor to Probability; so corrupt our Blood is grown by hereditary Rebellion against God and the King.—Of this Party, greater Care is yet to be had of forming the Court, both in regard to the King's, and to your Majesty's Servants, that the Persons composing it may be such, as dart back the Beams of Glory they receive, that is, do Honour to your Majesty from whom they receive it; that they be of the best Blood, and prudentest, honestest, and loyaltest Principles, such as may make others impatient and ambitious to come into the Number, not such as we have seen in some Times past.

Those amongst them, who are in Authority over others of them, be Men of Order, and have Qualifications as well as Quality, to get Respect, and to force Obedience, that Things may look with that Regularity, which becomes the Service of so great a Monarch; and it were to be wish'd that the Way of Serving were put in a more modern Dress. Above all Things Care must be had, that such as have been active in the King's Service, in his Absence, be well rewarded, and all Advantages taken to punish such as have been the Authors or Promoters of this Rebellion; and if the King be forced to pardon, let it be as few of the Rogues as he can, and with a watchful Eye over them, remembering that King David pardoned *Shimei* at his Return to *Jerusalem*, but took Care that he would sooner or later feel the Smart of his Wickedness the first Failing he made.

Such as are excepted, no Pardon should ever be allowed, and amongst these should be as many of those Families, where Father and Son both are engaged, or such as have been hereditarily disloyal, for from such, there is no more Loyalty to be expected than Religion from the Devils;—it is not in their Nature, and Rebellion is like the Sin of Witchcraft; neither can repent. One Thing has brought another, and when I begin to consider, all this is plainly impertinent to your Majesties, who understand your Affairs infinitely better than any other; but it's the Nature of true Concern, to be anxious for every Interest of the Person it regards, and tho' I err, yet it is well meant, and I know your Majesty's Goodness will pardon me; and tho' on this Subject I have much more to add, yet respectfully I shall make my Fault no greater at this Time, and at this Distance.

If this comes safe to your Majesty's Hands before any new Orders be sent me, it will be more than Time to send them; for as soon as the Confirmation of this new *Herod*, the Prince of *Orange* his Death shall

come, all that is to be expected from this will be immediately done.

Daily Gazetteer, June 11.

HISTORY of FEMALE DRESS.

A MY Business To-day is chiefly with the Ladies, on whose Dress I intend to treat with the same Delicacy and Tenderness, as I should use, in my Approach to their pretty Persons.

In remarking on the ancient Female Dress, it is difficult to carry the Retrospect far back, without setting the *Præ-Inheritance* in a Light, that, at this Time of Day, would not be esteemed decent. I own, I am not clear to whom we were first indebted for regular Cloathing; it is most probable to the *Romans*; but the Dress most in Vogue for some Centuries, was that wore by our *Saxon* Ancestors. It consisted of a limp Stay, Jump, or Bodice, a Kind of Mantle thrown over the Head and Shoulders, and a light Petticoat, reaching somewhat lower down than the Calf of the Leg; the Furniture of the Feet and Legs compos'd of dress'd Skins, open before, and drawn together with Lacing, perhaps an Imitation of the *Roman* Buskin, and wore indifferently by both Sexes. In the 9th Century, by the Address of the Great King *Alfred*, Peace, and regular Government became establish'd; and, in Consequence thereof, Commerce began to extend itself, and Arts and Sciences to flourish. As Men grew rich and ingenious, something new always presented, wherewith to decorate and oblige the Ladies: And they, in return of Gratitude to their generous Benefactors, became studious how to apply their Gifts so, as might at once render themselves more amiable, and express their Regard for the kind Donors. This naturally enough produc'd an Attention to Dress; and we accordingly find, that between this and the *Norman* Conquest, the Ladies were very richly ornamented. From the *Norman* Conquest, down to the Beginning of the 17th Century, the general Manner of the Ladies Dress was much the same; and, as now, particularly affecting Shape; which was very distinctly shewn at their Waists and Arms, by their Garments being fitted thereto, much in the same Manner as our modern riding Habits; a Linen Ruff about their Necks, that just left expos'd so much of their Bosoms, as might give Opportunity to decorate them with a Kind of Pearl Solitaire. Their Heads were dress'd with a back Coif, the Hair comb'd up full before, and a Steeple-Hat finish'd the pretty Pyramid. I am in a good deal of doubt, whether the Dress essentially

tially alter'd till the Restoration, notwithstanding the Portraits of *Rubens* and *Vandike*; who, I am apt to think, from various Circumstances, rather employ'd their fine Imaginations to render our Females perfectly amiable, than to paint them in the Fashion of the Age; since several cotemporary Women of Fashion, painted by meaner Hands, appear in the old Garb. And I guess, that such Painters who wanted Fancy, naturally drew after the Object that presented; and thence conclude, that *Vandike*, especially, has shewn us how Women ought to be dress'd to the best Advantage; meaner Hands, how they were dress'd. However that be, there is a certain Grace and Propriety in *Vandike's* Drapery, that in real Dress merits Imitation; while some Part of the real Dress is justly enough exploded, as wanting the Advantage both of Grace and Propriety: The Ruff in particular, which was not only awkward, but likewise buried under it a very graceful Part of a fine Lady; and which she might expose without Censure.

At the Restoration this Thought struck the Female Beauties, and they imitated every Thing that was fine in *Vandike's* Drapery; and had they stood there, would have handed down to us all that's graceful in Dress: But thro' a Kind of Libertinism, peculiar to the Times, they degenerated by Degrees into palpable Indecency; which held as long as that Turn of Thinking was admir'd by the Men, which is never long. One Extreme naturally enough produces another; from being too loose and expos'd, they became too stiff and confin'd: Indecency occasion'd their losing Sight of *Vandike's* Model, and then Shame, of Decency; and having thenceforward no certain Rule to dress by, it was mere Accident for some Time how they dress'd.

At the Revolution a War commenc'd with *France*; and that happening not much to our Advantage, the *French* Ladies took it into their Heads to bully the *English* Ladies in their Dress, as much as the *French* Armies did ours in the Field; and in the Pride of their Hearts, elevated themselves to an exalted Magnitude, not only by the Help of high-heeled Shoes, but also by erecting little Castles on the Tops of their Heads; by this Means, raising themselves from, perhaps, 4 Feet 8 Inches, to an Equality with the tallest Grenadier in their Army. Advice hereof coming by the Way of *Holland*, immediately the *British* Ladies founded to Arms, and in little more than a Month's Time, became a Match for the *Gauls*. In this hostile State they continued, till the Peace put an End to the Contest; when, by mutual Consent, they shrunk on both Sides into their natural State.

On resuming the War under *Q. Anne*, the sprightly *Gauls* set their little Wits to Work again, and invented a wonderful Machine, commonly call'd a *Hoop-Petticoat*. In this fine Scheme they had more Views than one; they had compar'd their own Climate and Constitution with that of the *British*; and finding both warmer, they naturally enough concluded, that would only be pleasingly cool to them, which would perhaps give the *British* Ladies the Rheumatism; and that if they once got them off their Legs, they should have them at Advantage: Besides, they had been informed, tho' falsely, that the *British* Ladies had not good Legs, and then, at all Events, this Scheme would expose them. With these pernicious Views, they set themselves to work, and form'd a Rotund, of near 7 Yards about, and sent the Pattern over by the *Suffex* Smugglers, with an Intent that it should be seiz'd, and expos'd to publick View; which happen'd accordingly, and made its first Appearance at a great Man's House on that Coast, whose Lady claim'd it as her peculiar Property. In it she first struck at Court, what she Learned in Dress call a bold Stroke; and was, thereupon, constituted General of the *British* Ladies during the War. Upon the Whole, this Invention did not answer; the *British* Ladies suffer'd a little the first Winter, but after that, were so thoroughly hardned, that they improv'd upon the Contrivers, by adding near two Yards to its Extension; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having, about the same Time, beat the *French*, the *Gallick* Ladies dropt their Pretensions, and left the *British*, Mistresses of the Field; the Tokens whereof are wore in Triumph to this Day, having out-last'd the Colours in *Westminster-Hall*, and almost that great General's Glory. The Peace of *Utrecht* brought with it a Cessation between the contending Heroines, and a seeming Tranquillity ensued, which continued many Years. At length the gay, restless *Gauls*, began to practise again; and their Scheme now was, to cover their own Shame at the Expence of the innocent *Britons*. A warm young King had set his Courtiers none of the best Examples, and of a sudden, the Ladies of Quality began to look a little out of Shape. To avoid this Change being readily perceived, they invented a loose Dress, and called it a *Robe de Chambre*, *Anglice*, a *Sack*. They perceived, at the same Time, that to give it a modish Run at foreign Courts, would prevent its being esteemed particular; to effect this, they drew in a certain Lady, the Wife of an Alderman of *London*, to use her Interest to get it recommended; and for Encouragement, made her a Present, not only of a

very fine Sack, but also of another like whimsical Invention; which, when put on, made her Physiognomy appear like a Sheep's Head, with the curl'd Wool playing round the Face. These all, Oaf as she was, she approv'd, recommended, and enforc'd so strongly, that the Point was carried; and thenceforward, a Kind of new Creation sprung up amongst us; and the *English* Shape, Plainness, and Delicacy, was hid in a Kind of unnatural Incumbrance; and the Ladies Faces, as it were, lost in a Cloud. When this Point was carried, another took Place; *Gallick* Invention was not yet at a Stand. The *French* Priests perceived easily enough what the Ladies were driving at; and to make the most of them, began to harangue warmly against the new Fashions. The Ladies thereupon prayed a Truce, which was consented to, on Condition that they took upon them the external Appearance of some Holy Order; which being agreed to, produc'd this other Whim, called a *Capuchin*; which recommended itself here, on Account of the little Hood hanging down ready to receive Love Scrolls, or other Masculine Benevolences, Gifts, or Intimations. We see now the *British* Ladies before us transform'd into true *Gauls*; wanting nothing but their painted Faces to render them genuine *French* Puppets. They have, indeed, by Degrees, unsheep'd themselves a little, by leaving off the forward Curls; but there remains enough, upon the Whole, to shew that they are still the Slaves of *French* Whims, Fancies, and Conceits.

True Patriot, June 17. N^o 33.

Substance of the AUTHOR'S FAREWELL to his READERS.

AS the Rebellion is now brought to a happy Conclusion by the victorious Arms of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, it is a proper Time for this Paper, which was entirely occasioned by that Rebellion, to cease with it.

The Intention with which the *Patriot* was undertaken, was to alarm my Fellow Subjects with the Dangers which that Rebellion threatned to their Religion and Liberties, indeed to every Thing valuable which they possessed. These appeared to me to be immediately attacked by the Followers of that Standard which a Popish Pretender had openly set up in these Kingdoms; and who was at that Time attended with an Appearance of Success that struck the whole Nation with a general Panick.

It is not my Purpose here to claim to myself any extraordinary Merit from the Undertaking. To do all that in us lies, at such a Time, to defend ourselves and our

Country, is perhaps no more than we are strictly obliged to. However, I hope I shall be allowed to have hereby discharged my Duty as an *Englishman*; and as a loyal Subject to his present Majesty.

And whoever hath taken the Pains to read these Writings, must likewise own, that I have done this with as little Bitterness and Inveective against those very Parties whose mistaken Tenets had, I am afraid, too much encouraged this Undertaking, and had flattered the Invader with too great Hopes of final Success. I did my utmost to dissuade the well-meaning but rash Part of my Countrymen from general and violent Attacks on whole Bodies of Men, even on the *Roman Catholics* themselves, while they retained the Duty of their Allegiance, and preserved that Peace which the Law requires. I endeavoured likewise to obviate, as far as I was able, that Disinclination which was arising among too many against the whole *Scotish* Nation, which I thought was at once unjust and dangerous to the common Cause.

Another Instance of the Lenity of this Paper is, that I have been totally silent with Regard to the Punishment of those Wretches, whose Lives are become forfeited to Justice upon this Occasion. If ever there was a Time when Incentives to Acts of Severity would be seasonable, it is the present, when we have the mildest Administration, under the best natur'd Prince in the World. But whoever knows me at all, must know that Cruelty is most foreign from my own Disposition; I have therefore left these unhappy Men to that Mercy, which I am sure they will find, as far as the Prudence of Policy, and the Insolence of their Abettors will allow it to be extended. This they may expect from that great and glorious Man, who is at the Head of our Law, and whose Goodness of Heart is no less conspicuous than those great Parts, which, both in the Character of a Statesman and a Lawyer, are at once the Honour and the Protection of his Country.

A Temper like this preserved in a Writer, will, I believe, seldom recommend him greatly to the Party he espouses; but it should always bespeak from that which he opposes, such Treatment as becomes Men to give a fair and honest Adversary. Such I may certainly call myself, since I exerted Vehemence against the Enemy, only then when he was arrayed against us; for the Paper principally intended to inflame this Nation against the Rebels, was writ whilst they were at *Derby*, and in that Day of Confusion, which God will, I hope, never suffer to have its Equal in this Kingdom.

Whatever therefore may be my Fate, I

I have discharged my Duty to my King and Country, and have, at the same Time, preserved even a Decency to those who have (erroneously, I hope) embraced a Cause in Opposition to both, I shall now retire with the secret Satisfaction which attends right Actions, tho' they fail of any great Reward from the one, and are prosecuted with Curses and Vengeance from the other.

Westminster Journal, June 21. N^o 238.

After inserting the two Letters from their French and Dutch Excellencies, (which see, p. 287, 288,) Mr. Touchit gives us the following Parodies upon them.

M. D'ARGENSON'S LETTER paraphras'd into plain English.

S I R,

THE King has ordered me to intreat your Excellency to lend him your Hand in this Time of Difficulty and Danger, and hazard the Burning your own Fingers to pluck his dear Friends out of the Fire. All Europe knows what Ties of Interest subsist between the King and the Instruments of his Ambition: And this young Tool is endow'd with all the wild and desperate Rashness that is necessary to qualify him for Employment under his Majesty. The King of England, we hope, will esteem and value this as true Merit, because it has enabled an implacable Enemy to be for a short Time the more formidable. The Character of the *British* Nation in general is such, that after hazarding their Lives and Fortunes in witness of their Loyalty, and Defence of their Liberty, I trust they will be such Dupes as to admire the Man who has put them to all this Trouble and Expence, and has the Insolence to call himself their Countryman, tho' born an Alien in a Land of Slavery.

All these Reasons ought to have due Weight when urged by the Most Christian King, who hopes the King of England has so much Politeness and Complaisance for his Enemy, that he will not deprive him of the future Use of those Persons who alone can carry on another Rebellion in Britain: For tho' the Folly of attempting this has at present been made appear by the Duke of Cumberland, the Time may come when the Clemency now ask'd for may give more Success to a like Enterprize, and the Criminals spared (at least we hope so) may gratefully dethrone their Preserver, or some of his Posterity.

It is very true, that such a Revolution attempted in France would not have been treated with common Resentment; utter Extirpation by the Sword, without Form

of Trial, had been the Consequence of such daring Presumption.—But the *French* King thinks proper to let the King of England know, that tho' himself is above Controul, he expects the Severity of the *English* Laws shall, in this Instance, be restrained according to his Most Christian Pleasure.

'Tis with this View to our own Cause, Sir, that the King has ordered me to desire your Excellency to write to the *British* Ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest Manner, the Inconveniencies that must infallibly result to us, if they do Justice to their own Country. The Right of dictating, which his Majesty has long assumed, and the particular Interest we have in keeping the *English* Nation disunited by a Pretender of Spirit, are Motives that should, surely, make some Impressions on a *British* Court. It would be generous indeed in the King of England, and the *English* Nation, if, having it in their Power to fix their future Security, they rather chuse to leave future Exercise for their Patience and Valour. This is what we hope, that we may again divert ourselves at Pleasure with their easy Good Nature.

But if, contrary to our Expectations, any prudential Steps should be taken in England, which may deprive us of all future Opportunities of distracting her People, it is easy to foresee with what a Spirit of Animosity, Fury, and Envy, we shall be affected at the dreadful Disappointment. To prevent this fatal Consequence, let us conjure up before them all the frightful Images that may divert them from attending to the Dictates of cool Reason and sound Policy: Let us terrify them with Apprehensions of future Violence, lest they should secure themselves from the future Insults of the Violent.

You, Sir, who have so often alarm'd and sooth'd your own Masters as we directed, who have the true *French* Varnish, Pretence of Equity and Love of Peace, are the fittest Man living to do our Business with the credulous and good-natur'd *English*.

Your Excellency must be sensible, that the sooner you begin, the more important may be your Service: For if you delay a Moment, probably the Laws of England may hang some of our best Friends, for no other Reason but because they were Rebels to their King and Country. I hope you will do me the Favour to let me know how far your Art has the desired Effect, that I may acquaint the King, and he may take such Advantage of the *British* Lenity as will best contribute to the Advancement of his own Cause. He sincerely wishes the King of England would give him none but

Examples of Compliance and Gentleness, which his Most Christian Majesty will always avail himself of, but is determin'd never to imitate.

Sign'd,
D'ARGENSON.

The LETTER sent along with it, also paraphras'd into plain English.

My LORD,

I HAVE the Meanness to make myself an Agent between you and the French Minister, who has the Insolence to take upon him to be an Apologist for an out-law'd publick Disturber, and his rebellious Adherents; as you will see by the inclosed.

My long and supple Compliance with the Will of a French Ministry has procured me this hopeful Office, and your Grace will see that I am to make high Pretensions to Peace and Equity, in order to impose upon your Reason under the Mask of Humanity.

Being thus gloriously employed, how do I wish for the Eloquence of a Tully to work upon your tender Passions, and procure Success to my Commission. To do as we would be done by, my Lord, is the great Golden Rule: And had it been the Misfortune of the present King of England to have fallen into the Condition of this young Gentleman, with Leave from his Most Christian Majesty I would have said as much in his Behalf, to the victorious Party, as I now urge to your Grace in Behalf of the Vanquished. Here, my Lord, let me raise your Mind to Reflections on Providence, your own high Station, your superior Talents, the Honey of your Lips, the Woefulness of Discord, the Horror of Manslaughter, or any Thing else that may divert your Thoughts from their present Object, the Punishment of Rebels and Traitors. The Amiability of Clemency, and the Cruelty of Vengeance, are eternal Fleas in the Mouths of the Guilty.

To let you know, my Lord, that I understand some Latin, I must observe that the Word *Virtus* in that Language sometimes stands for *Courage* only. That this young Man is *courageous* all his Friends maintain: Why then should you not treat him as *virtuous*? And as Moderation and Clemency are usually reckon'd attendant Qualities on true *Courage*, please to inform his Britannick Majesty, that if he grants our Request, we will allow both Him and the Duke of Cumberland to be Men of *Courage* also.

That I am an indiscreet, busy, impertinent Meddler in other Mens Matters, for presuming to give my Opinion, or use my Intercession in this Affair, cannot be denied. But what care I for that? If I can but shew my Eloquence, and prevail upon you

to be the Dupe of it, I am not solicitous about what you may call me afterwards.

When we write concerning Kings, or with a View to obtain some Favour by artful Insinuation, it is necessary to conclude with a few high-strain'd Compliments, by Way of Prayer or Petition. I have here strung together, my Lord, half a Dozen of them, which I applaud myself in the happy Choice of, intreating you to read them to his Majesty with all the Energy whereof you are Master. No Matter for the Orator's Intention, if the Effect be but produced upon the Hearer: And I think we can scarcely here fail, considering that I have bestowed the Title of *Great* upon the King your Master, as well as upon his Most Christian Majesty, whom I serve and adore.—I have the Honour to be, &c.

Sign'd,
A. V. H.

COPY of a MEMORIAL presented by the
BRITISH MINISTER, to the STATES
GENERAL. (See p. 289.)

High and Mighty Lords,

THE annexed Copy of the Answer, written by the Duke of Newcastle, by the express Order of the King, will inform your High Mightinesses of the Step which your Ambassador has ventured to take towards my Court, and of the King's just Displeasure thereat.

His Majesty is astonished to the highest Degree, to see an Ambassador from your High Mightinesses forget his Character, and belie the Professions of his Masters, so as to assist, at the Request of a Power at open War with Great Britain, by his Ministry, to transmit to his Majesty, a Request, as unjustifiable as unheard-of; and even dare to support this Request, by his own Intercession in favour of the Head of the Rebels, and his Accomplices.

His Majesty has commanded me to lay before your High Mightinesses, in the most serious Terms, his Complaints against a Proceeding no less injurious to his Sovereignty, than derogatory to the Engagements that subsist between his Crown and your High Mightinesses; and (as the King persuades himself) no less contrary to the invariable Maxims of this State. His Majesty commands me at the same Time to demand of your High Mightinesses such a distinguish'd Satisfaction, as may be some Way proportionable to the Scandal, which this Proceeding has given to every true Friend to the Honour, Liberty, and Religion, of the two-Powers.

As to the Choice of this Satisfaction, the King thinks he runs no Risque in leaving it to the Friendship and Zeal of a free Protestant

stant State, and his Ally, who besides owes this Justice to herself, and to her own Sentiments, on the Occasion.

Done at the Hague, ROBERT TREVOR.
June 18, 1746.

A LIST of the REBEL OFFICERS, Prisoners on board the Transports arrived at Woolwich.

MARQUIS of Tullibardin, Colonel; Lieutenant Colonels, Lord M^cLeod, and Sir James Kinloch; Colonels, Francis Farquharson, and Hen. Ker; Majors, James Stuart, Alexander M^cLauchlan, and James Rattery; Captains, John Farquharson, Allen Cameron, John Campbell, Andrew Wood, Alexander Buchanan, Roderick M^cCulloch, Collin M^cKenzie, Alexander Kinloch, and Charles Kinloch; Lieutenants, Roderick M^cKenzie, William M^cKenzie, Alexander M^cKenzie, George Sinclair, Hector Campbell, and Thomas Watson; Ensigns, Duncan Gordon, Allen Stuart, Hector M^cKenzie, James Stormont, James Madie, and General Hay; James Dods, Deputy Commissary; John Cairns, Clerk of the Stores; George Law, and James Grant, Chaplains; Sir John Wedderburn, Andrew Spreul, Alexander Grant Glenmorgan, James Lindsay, Alexander Cummins, Adam Hay, James Bradshaw, William Gibbon, Charles Chalmers, Alexander Grant of Shoglie, James Grant of Lochleter, Charles Faulkener, John Nisbet, Charles Allen, and the Hon. William Murray, Esq; Volunteers; James Pinkerton, John Leirich, Alexander Low, Jun. James Dras, and Patrick Cuthnie, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices.

FRENCH OFFICERS on board the above Transports.

Colonel, Lanc. Colbert; Major, Mark Baggot; Captains, John Burk, Fitz-morris, Robert Shea, de Garvis, de Lachoidé, Patrick Taaffe, Thomas M^cDermont, Edward Nugent, Thomas Baggot, and Richard Burk; Lieutenants, John M^cDonough, Michael Burk, Mill. Swincey, — Barnwell, — O Donnel, — St. Leger, William More, Phillip Kennedy, James Nairn, Gabriel Fox, John Gray, Charles Oliphant, Nicholas Glasgo, Eugene Ker, and Robert Ker; Cornet, William Moor; Joshua Guide, Laurence Clark, and Abraham Smith, private Men.

A DESCRIPTION of CHARLEROY.

C HARLEROY, tho' the least of the three neighbouring Towns * in the

Austrian Netherlands, that are not yet subdued by the *French*, is a Place of considerable Importance on Account of its Strength and Situation. It was a Village, call'd *Charney*, till the Year 1666, when the *Spaniards* fortified it, and called it by the present Name, in Honour of *Charles II*, the last King of *Spain* of the *Austrian* Family. It is a regular Hexagon, situated on the North Banks of the *Sambre*, where it receives the *Pieton*, which River and a standing Body of Water cover it on the East and West; so that it is open only on the North. There is a Bridge over the *Sambre*, which leads to a large Crown-work on the South of that River, and a Horn-work points to the Angle where the *Pieton* and *Sambre* meet.

The *French* took *Charleroy* the very next Year after it was fortified, and kept it by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle* till 1678, when it was restored to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimwegen*. They and the *Dutch*, under the Prince of *Orange*, had twice besieged it in vain during this Interim, in 1672 and 1677. In 1692 the *French* bombarded it, and in 1693 took it by Siege after 27 Days open Trenches, King *William* and the Elector of *Bavaria* not being able to relieve it. The Marquis de *Villeroi* directed this Siege, and the famous Duke of *Luxembourg* covered it.

By the Treaty of *Ryswick* in 1697, *Charleroy* was restored to the *Spaniards*; but the *French* seized it again in 1700, upon the Death of the same King of *Spain* who gave it its Name, and kept it till the Peace of *Utrecht*, when they were obliged to evacuate it to the late Emperor *Charles VI*, who held it till his Death, as his Daughter, the Empress-Queen, has done ever since.

This Town stands in the County of *Namur*, very near the Borders of *Hainault*, 14 Miles West of *Namur*, 21 East of *Mons*, and 26 South of *Brussels*.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your last Magazine, I meet with an Extract from the *Philosophical Transactions* concerning an Experiment I made, *March 5, 1744-5*, in Electricity; when I kindled, with an excited Tube of Glass, a Kind of solid Phosphorus, which would not be kindled by the Action of the Air only. I think the Account should not have been abridg'd, without signifying that it was †; but what I principally except to, is the Omission of the Date, which may naturally

* *Namur and Mons are the two others.*
† *We hope, tho' we have abridg'd Part of the Account, the Gentleman thinks we have, however, done Justice to the Experiment, and omitted nothing that was necessary, except the Date, which he has here kindly supplied.*

turally lead your Readers who see not the *Transactions*, to conclude the Experiment to have been just made, in which Case it had not been worth while to have troubled the Publick with it, when many other Bodies less inflammable have been kindled; tho' at that Time, so far as I can learn, nothing of any Kind had been fired by Electricity at home. You will do me the Justice to insert this in your next *Magazine*; who am,

Tooting, Your most humble Servant,
June 15, 1746. HENRY MILES.

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY,
The Humble ADDRESS of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of London. (Presented by Peter Burrel, Esq; attended by a Committee of Merchants.)

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and others of your City of London, with Hearts warmed with the sincerest Joy, beg leave to approach your sacred Throne, and amidst the general Satisfaction of a truly grateful People, to present our particular Congratulations upon the late happy Success of your Majesty's Arms, in the suppressing a most wicked and unnatural Rebellion.

The fatal Blow thereby attempted to be given to the Trade and publick Credit of this Nation, gave us the greatest Concern; and it is with equal Pleasure we find that Blow averted, and Trade and publick Credit (which has so long flourished under your Majesty's auspicious Government) again restored and secured to us.

We are highly sensible of the glorious Consequences which will redound to this Kingdom from this great Event; and when we consider the heroick Part his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has acted in it, we promise ourselves, that latest Posterity will enjoy the Fruits of this signal Victory, and a lasting Happiness be entailed upon your People, by a long Succession of your Royal Progeny.

May your Majesty's invaluable Life be long preserved—May your Councils be prospered, to the full Detection of the traitorous Designs of your Enemies, and the Strengthening of our common Security—And may the Crown flourish in your Majesty's Royal House till Time shall be no more.

To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.

I Thank you for the repeated Marks of your Zeal and Affection for my Person and Go-

vernment. Your Congratulations on the Success of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, against the Rebels, are very agreeable to me; and you may be assured, I shall always have at Heart the Welfare and Prosperity of the Trade of my Kingdoms.

A DESCRIPTION of MONS.

MONS, named *Bergen* by the Natives, is situated on a Hill near the River *Trouille*. It is large, and well fortified with good Bulwarks, and three Ditches with Sluices that may drown all the Country round about it, except the South-East Side, where the Ground is somewhat higher, and where they have raised good Bastions. This Town has fine Buildings, and an old Castle, and is famous for its Trade and good Workmen, and the Abbey of Canonesses of *St. Waltrude*; who are Virgins of Quality, are present at the Morning Service in Canonical Habits, but wear Secular Cloaths the rest of the Day, and are permitted to marry. The antient Earls of *Hainault* took the Title of Earls of *Mons*. This Town was some Years in the Possession of the *French*, who carried it after a vigorous Siege and a gallant Defence, in 1691, *Louis XIV.* being present in Person. He restor'd it by the Peace of *Ryswick*, but seized it again upon the Death of King *Charles II. of Spain*, and kept Possession till 1709. In which Year it was besieged by the Duke of *Marlborough*; and the *French* Grand Army, under the Marshal *Villars* and *Boufflers*, threatened to relieve it. The Duke advanced to give them Battle, and came up with them in the Woods near the Village of *Malplaquet*, about seven or eight Miles to the South of this City, where they lay behind treble Entrenchments. He attacked them, however, and gave them a total Defeat, tho' with great Loss on the Side of the Allies. This Victory was followed by the Reduction not of *Mons* only, but of almost all *Hainault*, the greatest Part of which was confirmed to the House of *Austria* by the Peace of *Utrecht*. This City stands 27 Miles S. W. of *Brussels*, 37 W. of *Namur*, 39 almost S. of *Ghent*, 48 almost S. of *Antwerp*, 65 almost W. of *Liege*, and 48 almost N. E. of *Arras*.

ACCOUNTS of the Remains of the REBELS, and the various Motions and Successes of the KING'S FORCES, &c. as published by Authority. Continued from p. 255.

From the London Gazette, May 31. Whitehall, THIS Day arriv'd an Express May 29. T from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Advices.

Inverness, May 19 and 22. The *Hessians* are by this Time encamp'd at *Burnt-Island*, and all possible Dispatch is making for the Transports to receive them on board. Those here have only waited for a fair Wind for some Time, and the Whole will be ready very soon. Brigadier *Mordaunt* is already at *Perth*, with the *Royals*, *Pulteney's*, and *Sempil's* Regiments, to replace the *Hessians*; and he expects all the *M'Phersons* there to surrender their Arms to him immediately. The Escape of the Pretender's Son does not seem as yet to be absolutely certain. He was in the North of the Island of *Lewis* some Time ago; but failing of a Vessel there to carry him off, he went to *Barra* at the South End of it; and we have a Report since, that he had mis'd the two *French* Ships, and was return'd to *Moydart*. Major General *Blakeney* is arriv'd, and is to command the Forces which will be left here. Major General *Bland* is sent forward with three Battalions towards *Fort Augustus*; for which Place his Royal Highness proposes to begin his March To-morrow, and hopes to be there in two Days. Brigadier *Fleming's* Battalion will march the same Day to *Aberdeen*, and Major *M'Kenzie* thro' the Hills to *Stratbogie*, with Lord *Loudoun's* Battalion, his Lordship being himself employ'd at the Head of the Independent Companies, and Col. *Campbell* is gone to serve under his Father the Major General, who is at the Head of the *Argyllshire* Men.

Major *Grant*, Deputy Governor of *Fort George*, has been tried by a General Court Martial for abandoning the same to the Rebels, and has been adjudg'd to be dismiss'd from his Majesty's Service, and render'd incapable of ever holding any Military Office or Employment under his Majesty.

Inverness, May 23. His Royal Highness is just setting out for *Fort Augustus*.

Whitehall, May 29. This Day an Express arriv'd from Major General *Campbell* with the following Accounts.

Appin, May 21. Upon the 13th Instant *M'Donald* of *Glenco* surrender'd his Arms, and those of all his People who were at *Glenco*, to Major General *Campbell*, submitting himself to his Majesty's Mercy: *Appin's* People, who were at home, have also follow'd his Example, and both he and *Glenco* have given Notice thereof to such of their Men as are absent, ordering them to return to their own Country.

We have Advices from *Mingary Castle* of the 19th Instant, that the two *French* Men of War which were some Time ago at *Arisaig*, had, besides Stores, Ammunition, &c. landed the Sum of 40,000*l.* That the Captains of those Ships having, upon Ac-

count of the bad Situation of the Pretender's Son's Affairs since the Battle of *Culloden*, refus'd to deliver up the said Money, the Rebels, by Threats and Violence had forced it from them: That *Murray*, the Secretary, had taken Possession of it, and had order'd it to be sent to *Lochbarkaig*; that the Pretender's Son went off in an open Boat eight Days before the *French* Ships arrived, and landed in the Isle of *Lewis*, with Colonel *O Sullivan*, and *Angus M'Donald*, Brother to *Kenloch Moydart*, and only two Servants; and that they proposed to take a Vessel from *Lewis* to *France*: That the Person call'd Duke of *Perth*, embark'd on board one of the said *French* Ships, in so bad a State of Health, that his Life was despair'd of: That there had been frequent Meetings of the Chiefs of the Rebels, and a considerable Number of their Followers, near the *Braes* of *Lochaber*, who were suppos'd to have assembled in order to the making of a Distribution of the 40,000*l.* above-mention'd.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Capt. Duff, of the *Terror Bomb*, dated off *Coll*, May 19.

The Day after our Engagement with the two *French* Men of War off *Loch Nouay*, the *Raven* Sloop join'd us, and having, in the best Manner we could, repair'd the Damage done us in our Masts and Rigging, upon the 6th, at Four in the Morning, we sailed from *Arras*. About Noon we were in *Loch Nouay*, but not finding the *French* Ships there, we proceeded to *Cannay*, to endeavour to get Intelligence of them: At *Cannay* we were informed that they pass'd by that Island the 4th in the Afternoon, steering towards *Barra*; thereupon we proceeded towards that Place, and searched the Harbours on that Coast, but not finding him there, we went to *Stornoway*. Upon the 13th Instant near *Cape Wriath* we were join'd by the *Scarborough* and *Glasgow* Men of War, each of 20 Guns, and the *Tryal* and *Happy Jennet* Sloops. Having Intelligence of a *French* Sloop of eight Guns being upon that Coast, I was ordered to search the *Lochs* on the Main from *Loch Brim* to *Ardnamurchan*, which I have accordingly done, but can get no other Accounts of her, than that such a Vessel was seen off the Mouth of *Loch Brim* on the 9th. Upon the 17th Instant I joined the *Furnace* off *Glenaly*. Yesterday we went into *Loch Nouay*, and sent a Party of Men on Shore to search for Arms and Ammunition landed from the *French* Men of War; we found 20 Barrels of Powder and about 80 Muskets, which we brought off. Capt. *Ferguson*, of the *Furnace*, has seized 300 Stands

of Arms at *M^cDonald* of *Barroisdale*'s House in the Isle of *Rasay*.

From the London Gazette, June 7.

Whitehall, June 4. Yesterday an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Intelligence.

Fort Augustus, May 27, We arriv'd here the 24th, with 11 Battalions of Foot, and the Duke of *Kingston*'s Horse. His Royal Highness proposes next Thursday to send *Houghton*'s Battalion half Way to *Fort William*, to take Post and secure the Road, and to go thither himself the same Day, and to return the next; and on Saturday that Battalion is to go into *Fort William*; to relieve the Remains of *Guisse*'s. Lord *Loudoun* was with his Royal Highness yesterday, by whom we learn, that having march'd with the Highlanders under his Command, and some Regular Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Howard*, and Major *Lockart*, against the *Camerons* and *M^cDonalds*, who were assembled to the Number of 300, for the Security of *Lochiel* and *Barroisdale*, they immediately dispers'd on the Appearance of his advanced Parties, *Lochiel* ordering every one to shift for himself: Upon their Dispersion, the *Camerons* sent a Person to desire they might be admitted to bring in their Arms, and submit themselves to the King's Mercy. Lord *Loudoun* is now gone into *Badenoch* for two or three Days, to disarm the Rebels there, and it is thought they will immediately submit, as the *M^cPhersons* have already in great Measure done, to Brigadier-General *Mordaunt*, in his Passage thro' their Country to *Perth*. As the Rebels are at present in a Manner dispers'd, his Royal Highness does not propose to stay here above a Week longer, except any Thing extraordinary should happen, but will march South by the King's Road to *Grief*.

The following Advices were also receiv'd upon the 3d Instant from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh, May 30. We do not hear at present that there is any considerable Body of Rebels together any where, the Generality having submitted to the King's Mercy. Colonel *Campbell* came to *Fort William* upon the 24th, and upon the 25th join'd General *Campbell* at *Appin*. Upon the 27th they were to embark at *Dunstaffnage*, in order to take Possession of *Stronban*, where it is reported that some few of the Rebels still continue in Arms. The Transports from *Newcastle* arrived at *Leith* on Wednesday, as did the Transports from *Inverness* the Night before. As Provisions and Forage for the whole came by those from *Newcastle*, they are making the proper Distribution, and taking in Water, &c. and will be ready to sail with the *Hessians* in eight or ten Days.

From the London Gazette, June 14.

Whitehall, June 11, This Day an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with the following Advices.

Fort Augustus, June 5. Lord *George Sackville* and Major *Wilson*, are march'd to the Barrack of *Bernera* with 500 Foot, from whence they are to proceed Southward along the Coast, till they come over against the Head of *Loch Arkel*, where Lieutenant Colonel *Cornwallis* is with another Body of 300 Men. From thence the two Corps are to proceed Southward thro' the Countries of the *Mac Donalds* of *Meidart* and *Knoidart*, whilst Capt. *Scot*, with the old Garrison of *Fort William*, which was reliev'd two Days ago by Brigadier General *Houghton*'s Regiment, will advance from the South to meet them, and Major-General *Campbell*, or the Officer commanding the *Argyleshire* Militia in his Absence, is to scour the Country about *Mingary Castle*. It is to be hop'd this Force will disperse the small Remains of the Rebels, if any of them should be got together. His Royal Highness proposes to wait here the Return of this Detachment, and that will prevent his marching from hence so soon as he otherwise would have done. By this Time all the Rebel Prisoners are sail'd for *Newcastle*. His Royal Highness has authentic Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son embark'd in a small Boat three or four Days after the Action of *Culloden* for *Long Island*, from whence he was dodging backwards and forwards in a small Vessel, even some Time after the French Ships were off the Coasts. There are confirm'd Accounts receiv'd from several Parts, that the Rebels are now totally dispers'd, and that there are not, in any Part, 50 of them together.

At the same Time the following Advices were receiv'd by Express from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh, June 8. The Embarkation of the *Hessian* Troops will be finish'd this Night, so that they will be ready to sail To-morrow. By Letters from *Inverary* we are inform'd, that on the 27th of last Month General *Campbell* sail'd with 1000 choice *Argyleshire* Men from *Dunstaffnage*, and that Night anchor'd in *Tabermory Bay* in *Mull*, and next Day arriv'd at *Stronban*, the Heart of *Lochiel*'s Clan, where Mr. *Cameron* of *Dungallon* brought in his Men and Arms to Major-General *Campbell*, and with them surrender'd to the King's Mercy. The Inhabitants of *Morvern* and *Ardnamurchan* are doing the same. *Lochiel*, with his Uncle *Ludowick*, *Murray* the Secretary, with some others, are on the North Side of *Lochiel* with no great Attendance, and must soon quitt their Quarters.

EPITAPH

EPITAPH on Sir THOMAS HANMER. (See p. 263.)

Honorabilis admodum Thomas Hanmer, Baronettus,
Wilhelmi Hammer Armigeri, e Peregrina, Henrici North
de Mildenhall in Com. Suffolciæ Baronetti Sorore & Hærede,
Filius;

Johannis Hanmer de Hanmer Baronetti

Hæres Patruelis

Antiquo Gentis suæ & Titulo & Patrimonio successit.

Duas Uxores fortitus est,

Alteram Isabellam, Honore a Patre derivato, de Arlington Comitissam,
Deinde celsissimi Princeps Ducis de Grafton Viduam dotariam:

Alteram Elizabetham, Thomæ Folkes de Barton in Com. Suff. Armiger
Filiam & Hæredem.

Inter Humanitatis studia feliciter enutritus,
Omnes liberalium Artium Disciplinas avide arripuit,
Quas Morum Suavitate haud leviter ornavit.

Postquam excessit ex Ephebis,

Continuo inter populares suos Fama eminens,

Et Comitatus sui Legatus ad Parlamentum missus,

Ad ardua Regni Negotia, per annos prope triginta, se accinxit;

Cumq; apud illos amplissimorum Virorum Ordines

Soleret nihil temere effutire,

Sed probe perpensa diserte expromere

Orator gravis & pressus,

Nôn minus Integritatis quam Eloquentiæ Laude commendatus,

Æque omnium, utcunq; inter se alioqui dissidentium,

Aures atq; Animos attraxit.

Annoq; demum MDCCXIII, regnante Anna,

Felicissimæ florentissimæq; Memoræ Regina,

Ad Prolocutoris Cathedram

Communi Senatus universi voce designatus est.

Quod Manus,

Cum nullo tempore non difficile,

Tam illo certe, negotiis

Et variis & lubricis & implicatis difficillimum,

Cum dignitate sustinuit.

Honores alios, & omnia quæ sibi in Lucrum cederent Munera,

Sedulo detrectavit,

Ut Rei totus inserviret publicæ;

Justi Rectiq; tenax,

Et Fide in Patriam incorrupta notus.

Ubi omnibus, quæ virum Civemq; bonum decent, Officiis satisfecisset,

Paulatim se a publicis Consiliis in Otium recipiens,

Inter Literarum Amœnitates,

Inter ante-actæ vitæ haud insuaves Recordationes,

Inter Amicorum Convictus & Amplexus,

Honorificæ consenuit:

Et bonis omnibus, quibus charissimus vixit,

Desideratissimus obiit.

LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides. (Continued from p. 251.)

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

LE CHASSEUR, a French Privateer of 18 Guns, and 140 Men, brought into Plymouth by Admiral Martin. (See p. 208.)

The Revenge, ditto, 8 Guns, 110 Men, brought into Portsmouth.

A small French Privateer, 4 Guns, 57 Men, sent into Falmouth.

Two Spanish Register Ships, taken by two Privateers of St. Kitt's, Captain Rouse and Purnell, and carried into Jamaica.

June, 1746

51

A Spanish

A Spanish Sloop drove on Shore on the Metenza by two Privateers of Philadelphia, and the Cargo, which was very valuable, plundered.

A Spanish Privateer, taken by the Biddeford Man of War, in the windward Passage.

Ditto, taken by a Scotch Vessel, and carry'd into Charles Town.

A rich French Ship, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and carried into Rhode Island.

A Spanish Brigantix, with Provisions, taken by three Privateers of New York, and sent into New Providence.

Two Spanish Schooners, Cargo chiefly Pieces of Eight, taken on the Spanish Main by two Privateers.

A French Ship, laden with Beef, Cordage, China, &c. taken and carried into Rhode Island.

Two large French Ships, one of 20 Guns and 150 Men, taken by one of our Men of War, Two valuable Prizes, carried into New York by two Privateers.

A large French Ship, taken by two Privateers of New York, and carried into Barbadoes.

A French Levant Ship, bound to Marseilles, carried into Port Mahon.

A French Privateer, 12 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 130 Men, taken by a Privateer of Antigua.

The Postilion Privateer of Dieppe, 10 Carriage, 14 Swivel Guns, and 85 Men, taken by the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Webb.

The Santa Teresa de Jesu, a French West India Ship, from Marseilles, taken by the Kouli Kan Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

Two Martinico Ships, taken by the Sheerness Privateer, and brought into Bristol.

A Martinico Ship, 200 Tons, 14 Guns, and 44 Men, taken by the Adventure Privateer of Guernsey.

A Dutch Ship, with Spanish Effects, and a great Quantity of Pieces of Eight, carry'd into New York, and condemn'd.

Several rich Prizes taken by the Prince of Wales Privateer, carried into New England.

A rich French Ship from Smyrna to Marseilles, taken by the Pearl Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A Martinico Ship, taken by the Warren Galley and Dursley Privateers, and brought into Bristol.

Two small homeward bound Martinico Vessels taken by the Alexander Privateer of Bristol, Capt. Phillips, (See p. 208.) where is also the Account of his gallant Exploit in bringing off the Solebay.

The Fidella, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, and cocoa, taken by the Eaton Frigate, carried into Lisbon.

The Ambuscade, a French Man of War, of 40 Guns, and 365 Men. (See p. 208.)

[To be continued.]

SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE Alexander, Higgins, from Virginia for London, carried into Brest.

The Two Sisters, Abercromby, from Ditto for Ditto, carried into Bayonne.

The Hopewel, Judd, from Ditto for Ditto, carried into St. Sebastians.

The Chichester, Luske, from London for Belfast, carried into Havre.

The Jane, Belding, from New London for Ireland, taken by a Spanish Privateer.

The Molly, Preston, from Lancaster for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

The Delight, Woolcomb, from London for Exeter, taken by a French Privateer.

The Leviathan, Warner, from Antigua, carried into Dieppe.

The Reformation, Crosley, from Cork for St. Kit's, carried into Martinico.

The Pretty Peggy, Rankin, from Liverpool, taken going over the Bar of Oporto.

The Friends Good Will, Glegg, from Cowes for Cork, taken by a French Privateer.

The two Partners, Luce, from Jersey for Newfoundland, carried into St. Malo's.

The Hope, Davis; the St. James, Petren, both from Guernsey for Barbadoes; and the Society, Major, all carried into St. Malo's.

The Dreadnought, Beatson, and the Lyon, Munden, both from Barbadoes for London, carried into Port Blanche.

The Queen of Hungary, Pearson, from Jamaica for London, carried into Brest.

The Mercury, Cock, from Maryland for London, carried into Bayonne.

The ———, Arthur, from Madeira for Jamaica, carried into Guardaloup.

Two Sloops, carried into Martinico.

The William and Anne, Capt. Stranan of Annapolis, from London, taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, and ransom'd for 1500 Guineas.

The Katherine, Collet, of Jamaica, carried into the Havanna.

Six Merchant Ships taken by a Man of War.

The William and Mary, Lucas, with 430 Hogheads of Tobacco; the Charming Margaret, Hughes, with 470 Hogheads; and a Ship from Virginia, with 450, all carried into Bayonne.

The ———, Clark, from Antigua for Piscataqua, carried into Cape Francois.

The Mary, Fish, from Cork for Jamaica, taken off the Metenza.

A Snow, from New England for South Carolina, taken by a French Privateer.

The St. Andrew, Fleming; taken at the Island of Pines.

The Valentia, Harcourt, from Jamaica for New England, taken by a Spanish Privateer. These 4 last carried into the Havanna.

The Maria Catherina, Allen, from Antigua for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Elizabeth, Mackril, from Pool for Newry, taken by a French snow Privateer.

The London, Newham, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carried into St. Jean de Luz.

The Prince of Orange from the Mediterranean, and the Betty and Kitty from Oporto, both for London, carried into St. Jean de Luz by a French Privateer.

The Rising Sun, Serjeant, from South Carolina, carried into Bayonne.

The Phoenix, Mills, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

The Endeavour, Kipping; and the William, Smith, both from Bristol for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

The Maria, Simpson, for Barbadoes, and the Hannah, Townshend, for the Leeward Islands, taken off the Capes of Virginia, by two Spanish Barcalongos.

The Henry and Jane, Smyth, for Figuera, from the West Indies; a Ship from Barbadoes; a small Privateer of 6 Guns, and 45 Men, belonging to Dartmouth; and the Matthew Snow, Perchard, for Barbadoes and Virginia, all carried into St. Malo's.

[To be continued.]

Among the several Plans that have been of late much talk'd of, the following is the Performance of the famous Abbe de la Tour, which of all others seems to be the most promising.

PLAN for a General P E A C E.

TO Don Philip, in lieu of all Pretensions of his Family for the future in Italy, (Naples and Sicily in the Hands of Don Carlos excepted) all the Austrian Low Countries on this Side the Maese, with the Title of Arch-Duke of Brabant.

France, on relinquishing her Interest in Favour of Don Philip, and surrendering up her Possessions in North America, and Martinico, Margilanta, &c. to the English, and her Settlements on the River Mississippi to Spain, to have the entire Possession of the Islands of St. Domingo and Puerto Rico,

To the Great Duke of Tuscany and his Heirs, Male or Female, independent of the Empire, or as Fiefs of the same, the Parmesan, Plaisantin, Cremonese, Mantuan, Modenese, Ferrarese, Bolognese, Romagna, and Tuscany, so far as to the Gulph of Piombino, thence by a Strait Line over to Fano in the Adriatick. The Residue of Tuscany to be annexed to the Demesnes of the Church, in lieu of the Bolognese, with the Title of King of Lombardy.

To the King of Sardinia, the Milanese

and Tortonese, to be annex'd to his other Dominions.

Spain to exchange with England Ceuta for Minorca, and to allow the English to fortify to the Head of the Neck of Land at Gibraltar, and consent that it be annexed to the Crown of England.

The Duke of Modena to be made a Peer of France, and the King of Lombardy to pay him 400,000 Livers Annually, on his resigning his Principality, and signing this Treaty.

The French to demolish Dunkirk, or to pay to the English, in order to their fortifying an opposite Port, at the Discretion of their King and Parliament, the Sum of Twenty two Millions of Livers, or one Million of English Money.

That the *Asiento* Trade for Negroes to the Spanish West-Indies, be continued to the English for 31 Years, exclusive of all other Nations; and Spain at Liberty to re-fortify Porto-bello.

Prussia assur'd its Possessions conformable to the Treaty of Dresden.—The Empire guarantied to the House of Austria; and Poland to the House of Saxony.

This to be transmitted to the British Ministry, and to the Court of Madrid, and when at those two Courts adjusted with the Ministers of the other interested Powers, to be finally concluded at the Hague.

Sign'd,

June 18, 1746.

DE LA TOUR.

Moderato

When beauteous, fair Camilla deigns, To beam a gen'rous
smile, Unfeign'd, in her what sweet-ness reigns, What
pleasing airs be-guile! Than her, nor vi'let, pink, or rose, More
grac'd, when blown, ap-pear; Far lovelier bloom her
looks disclose, To bright her heav'nly sphere.

2.
Youth, beauty, wit, good-nature, are,
Around her person join'd;
While, spotless, ev'ry virtue rare
Is center'd in her mind:
In her chaste form no taints arise,
No female pride upbraids;
Kind nature there defect supplies,
And each perfection aids.

3.
In vain let Flavia boast her face,
Stella her soul's rich store;
While all in fam'd Camilla trace,
Joys unreveal'd before:
Since then Camilla's brighter charms
Such prime delights impart;
How blest the man, who, in his arms,
Can share her virgin heart!

For the F L U T E.



AN EPISTLE ON LIBERTY.

Occasion'd by his ROYAL HIGHNESS'S
VICTORY over the REBELS:

Inscrib'd to that bright Example of Universal
Clarity and Publick Virtue, Mr. ALLEN,
of Prior-Park, at Bath.

HOW well, good *Allen*! you observe
That golden rule the antients taught?
And from the *Medium* never swerve,
In which true happiness is sought.
Thrice happy he, whose even breast,
Compos'd with sweet, retir'd content,
Is with no idle pride possess'd,
But lives secure and innocent.
If e'er your gentle bosom feel
Some ruling passion stirring there,
Who knows not 'tis your country's weal
Ingrosses all your time and care?
O envy'd, unexampled state
Of perfect bliss in humble life;
Superior to the reach of fate,
And void of all ambitious strife!
But see, *Britannia*'s genius shines
All radiant from the opening skies,
Applauding all the great designs
That daily in your bosom rise.
Oh that our youth, inspir'd by you,
Would leave soft pleasure's flow'ry path;
And virtue's brighter tracks pursue,
Which point from *Priorpark* at Bath.
Thus while near *Avon*'s fruitful fields
With *Warburton* you spend your days,
Each rolling year her tribute yields
And fills your country with your praise
Illustrious *Warburton*! for you
The Muses and the Graces bind
A wreath to shining merit due,
Form'd to delight and teach mankind.

From you we learn once more to tread,
The glorious steps to virtuous fame;
Where *British* princes nobly led,
Reviving now in *William*'s name,
William to *Britain* still more dear,
Each day, as with new conquests crown'd;
What toils compleat the mighty year?
Nor is a moment's respite found.
In the fair blooming prince we trace
Great *Edward*'s soul with *Henry*'s fire;
Nassau's and *Brunswick*'s arms you grace,
That oft have made all *France* retire.
Long had he guarded *Belgia*'s shore,
From the pernicious, haughty *Gaul*;
Till *Britain*'s cries his aid implore,
Who soon obeys the sacred call.
Thro' adverse winds and wintry seas
The youthful warrior wins his way;
Nor would he take a moment's ease,
Lest his dear country chide his stay.
No sooner to fair *Albion*'s strand
Th' impatient hero glad returns,
When greater toils his care demand
And *Scotland* her base offspring mourns;
Swift to the north his troops he leads
O'er rapid floods and hills of snow;
No toil the glorious march impedes,
That bears the *Britons* to the foe.
The barb'rous foe they soon o'ertake,
Tho' *Spey*'s swift current flow'd between;
And now the northern islands shake,
And echo with the martial din.
'Twas then great *William*'s conduct shone
Conspicuous thro' the cloud of war,
Whose valour to each soldier known,
Each fought as if his prince stood there,
Propitious heav'n preserve our land
From civil rage and factious strife,
Whilst *Britain* rescued by his hand
For ever prays for *William*'s life.

Oh

Oh Liberty, celestial maid,
 Whose lingring footsteps still we trace;
 Whilst Brunswick's banners are display'd,
 Thou ever shalt Britannia grace.
 Thou mak'st ev'n poverty to smile,
 And dreary deserts look more gay;
 See at thy altars Albion's isle
 Submissive homage ever pay.
 Immortal Rome no more shall boast
 The laurels their forefathers won;
 With Liberty their virtue's lost,
 Their spirits sunk, the Muses flown;
 From priests and tyrants they retire,
 On Thames's flow'ry banks to sing;
 Where Liberty shall ne'er expire,
 But wreaths eternal round her spring.
 O Thames, flow gently, while my song
 To thee her grateful tribute pays;
 What groves of ships thy bosom throng
 And spicy fruits in Britain raise!
 To thee, no distant region's strange,
 Freight with ev'ry region's stores;
 Thy bosom is the world's exchange
 And makes all nature's blessings ours.
 But farther to expand our sails,
 Led by new stars in northern skies;
 Where icy seas and freezing gales
 Prevent, my shiv'ring Muse denies.
 Let Albion's sons with happier toils
 The southern ocean nobly plow;
 There reap Peru's and Chili's spoils,
 Where hills with gold and diamonds glow;
 Our empire fix on the rich shore,
 Where the glad Indians would embrace
 Our friendly aid, and weep no more
 From Spanish yoke, their foul disgrace.
 This was illustrious Raleigh's scheme,
 Who found Guiana's precious ore;
 Raleigh, the Muses deathless theme,
 Whom still we honour, still deplore.
 Oh, had he liv'd in better days,
 What glorious trophies had he won?
 In him superior to all praise
 The hero and the genius shone.
 How happy are our British swains?
 Tho' o'er our heads the Pleiads roll;
 While Freedom in our vallies reigns,
 And plenty crowns the flowing bowl.
 We envy not the green retreats,
 That lie beyond the sultry line;
 Where Indian princes fix their seats,
 And on their slavish thrones repine.
 O grant, kind heav'n, Britania's stars
 May shine again in innocence;
 Again unstain'd with dismal wars
 Diffuse their kindest Influence.
 May her glad vallies laugh and sing
 By Ceres and Pomona crown'd;
 And the fair hours each blessing bring
 With Peace in flow'ry garlands bound.

Still may our fleets in triumph go,
 And spread their sails in worlds unknown;
 As far as rolling oceans flow,
 And Tbetis their vast empire own.

*Elegiac Verses on the young CHEVALIER,
 attempting to make his Escape.*

SHALL Charly fall, and shall no Grub
 Street lay,
 In doleful doggrel mourn his sad mishap?
 Nothing, alas! can his great loss repay,
 Unless he gains a mitre or a cap.

He came to seek a coffin or a crown,
 Oh! fatal chance to be in both mistaken!
 No sword would kill, no whelming wave
 would drown,
 And he, against his will, has sav'd his
 bacon.

How will thy fire, for courage great re-
 nown'd, [brace!

Lament thy flight, and shun the fond em-
 While Scotia's hills with WILLIAM's name
 resound, [disgrace.

A name foredoom'd to give thy house
 What grief will reign at Rome among the
 herd

Of monks and priests, of jesuits, prelates,
 nuns?

Whose unavailing pray'rs, to saints pre-
 ferr'd, [guns,

Could not protect thy men from her tick
 What pow'r could frustrate holy father's aid?
 Could, 'gainst his potent blessings, coun-
 tervail?

Some star its baleful influence sure must shed,
 To cause infallibility to fail.

Resign, without regret, the martial field,
 To Cumberland, the pride of Brunswick's
 race:

Where he commands, the target is no
 shield,

Seek then to fill a more becoming place.

No more let diadems thy fancy fire;

No more let hereticks thy hopes defeat:

But to some cloister'd convent safe retire,
 And shine an abbot every way compleat.

On the DEATH of Mr. SOUTHERN.
 (See p. 263.)

PRAIS'D by the grandfires of the pre-
 sent age,

Shall Southern pass unnoted off the stage?

Who, more than half a century ago,

Caus'd from each eye the tender tear to
 flow;

Does not his death one grateful drop demand,

In works of wit, the Nectar of our land?

Southern was Dryden's friend: Him genius

warm'd,

When Otway wrote, and Betterton perform'd.

Ha

* Alluding to the North-West Passage.

He knew poor * Nat, while regular his fire:
Was *Congreve's* pattern e'er he rais'd desire;
Belong'd to Charles's age, when wit ran high,
And liv'd so long but to behold it die.

On the DEATH of Mr. JOHN CLARKE,
(See p. 263.)

IN splendid woe, we mourn the parting
state, [great,
The riches, honours, of the proud and
The rays that glitter, stars that shine, no
more, [power;
Eclips'd by fate, by death's all conqu'ring
The dazzling glare had seiz'd the outward
part, [the heart.
And our griefs rise elsewhere than from
In private life our joys are more sincere,
Our loves more delicate, our friendships
dear;
No pang can torture but we feel its rage,
Sighs follow sighs, and tears our tears en-
gage; [pains,
Our pleasures close connected, and our
Remote, or pompous show, or fawning
strains. [share,
Give me, great God! a life like this to
Still just above a load of toil and care,
Yet far beneath *Lotbario's* tottering rise,
That pants our bosoms, and that strains
our eyes.

A private name shall then to song inspire,
And wake the various cadence of the lyre;
Funereal dirge, in forrowing measures, tell,
How lov'd he liv'd and how deplor'd he
fell †. [join'd,
In *Clarke* both probity and worth were
Lover of truth, and friend to human kind;
His tongue ne'er spoke but what his soul
convey'd, [shade;
No mask conceal'd his thoughts, no artful
His mental powers and person near ally'd,
Open, without reserve, or gewgaw pride;
If e'er he spoke, you heard the friendly
lore, [you more.

Whene'er he look'd, his looks convinc'd
Say, ye who most enjoy'd his private hours,
Ye best can tell what pleasures then were
yours;

To sooth, to soften every day ye knew,
Still to improve and still delight ye too.
Alas! how vain the toil and various skill,
To heal thy last, long-lingering, painful ill!
When *Hawkins* †, like an *Æsculapius* more,
Us'd all his arts thee healthful to restore.
Hail happy arts! with every blessing
crown'd, [rous wound.
That rais'd thee drooping from thy dange-

Sages like these, adorn'd with deathless
praise,
Honours shall circle, and ne'er dying lays.
But now no more—our solid pleasures
fade,

Our joys are wrapp'd in night and envious
shade; [friend,
Our sun declines—adieu, thou much lov'd
Our sighs and tears betray thy sudden end.
Unlook'd for stroke!—but heaven, sure,
meant the blow

To shew us thus how frail our state below;
Alas! a span, a thread, this bustling scene,
A painted vista, or a fleeting dream.

Yet thus improv'd, by such examples
mov'd, [and lov'd,

Thus lost the friends, we've so esteem'd
This lesson must be worn on ev'ry breast,
This flattering mansion's not our place of rest.
Each pang we feel, each dire disease we
fear, [sphere.

Should warn our thoughts to quit the idle
We weep no more, since thou, with rays di-
vine, [thine;

Now find'st immortal pleasures, surely,
Embracest fast that long-extended shore,
Where mortal ills can ne'er disturb thee
more.

But chiefly thou, judicious, fair, and
wise, [eyes;

Dry up those crystal founts, that cloud those
Nor feel too sensibly the aching smart,
That throbs that bosom, and that rends thy
heart.

Anna, thy virtues claim the muse's care,
The muse that sees thee lost in thy despair.
We mourn thy lord thus hurry'd from our
view,

In pity then, ah! calm our griefs for you.
Long may'st thou live to cheer each friend's
distress, [are less.

And make us think each hour our griefs

*We are oblig'd to another Correspondent for
a Copy of Verses on the same Subject; but
these coming first to Hand, have occasion'd our
Omission of the other.*

On Launching his MAJESTY'S Ship the
VIPER.

AS the fam'd horse, o'er half the spa-
cious plain, [train

From its wide womb discharg'd a num'rous
Of chosen warriors, destin'd to destroy,

And wrap in Grecian flames the walls of
Troy: [speed

So shall this Ship, e'er long with dreadful
Pour forth her heroes on the *Tay* or *Tweed*;
While

* Nat Lee. Mr. Southern, in a Letter published a few Years ago, gives him this Epithet,
and says, it was bestow'd on him by all his Friends after he had the Misfortune of losing his
Senses. † Elegy on Garth. See London Magazine, 1732, p. 200. † Mr. Mark

Hawkins, an eminent Surgeon, who some Months before had cured him of a Gangrene
in his Foot; but the ill Habit of Body, which occasioned that, in all Likelihood was afterwards
the Cause of his sudden Death.

While the fierce sons of *France*, and *Spain*,
and *Rome*, [doom.
And rebel clans, promiscuous, meet their
Nor * thou, whose genius the fair model
drew, [due.—

Refuse our thanks; for sure our thanks are
Beneath thy hand the finish'd fabrick rose;
To thee her beauty, and her strength she
owes.

O! may she soon, triumphant, plow the
seas, [peace.

And had the world once more be blest with
But if the murmur'ing nations still complain,
And dare dispute the empire of the Main,
May future *Vernons* from her deck defy
Their threatening fleets, and glorious live,
or die!

Poole.

H. PRICE.

CESTRIO. A CHARACTER.

CESTRIO, unhappily endu'd with sense,
(Whose only pleasure is to give offence)
Causeless, to all alike extends his hate,
The wise, the good, the valiant, and the great.
Still makes a knave of every man in pow'r,
And (harder!) curses from his soul the poor.
The orphan tear, the asking eye, in vain,
The supplicated farthing strove to gain:
(A human suffering claims a human care)
Ne'er happier he than in his friend's despair.
Whether by nature, or by interest taught,
He never entertain'd one generous thought.
Suspicious, as himself is insincere;
Proud, when erst call'd an enemy severe.
Women are sure to share th'imputed
wrong, [tongue.
Not the church 'scapes the malice of his
His slightest purpose crost, unjust in God!
He spits himself in blasphemies abroad.
His mannish face some am'rous ladies priz'd;
As soon his temper made that face despis'd.

SONG. (See p. 256.)

Delicious eyes! in whose bright rays,
A group of loves, enraptur'd, plays;
Tho', scornful, you my suit deny,
Yet, in their flame, I still must sigh.
Would fate permit, for love of you,
Death's dreary shades I'd luckless view:
Enough, if you soft pity show,
And one fond, parting glance bestow.

The RESOLUTE LOVER.

(To Cloe's saying, — Surely I was mad.)

WHEN first I saw thy magic face,
Set off with each bewitching grace,
My heart was glad,
My soul was sad;
Surely, Cloe! I was mad.

Soon as my mind indulg'd the thought
Of tendresse, which thy charms had wrought,
Never fond lad,
More ardour had;
Surely, Cloe! I was mad.

Still as I bore the pleasing pain,
You still chagrin'd me with disdain;
I thought (i' gad)
Such treatment bad;
Surely, Cloe! I was mad.

Where then was all my boasted store
Of resolutions heretofore!

Again they're found,
My heart is sound,
As reach or shad,
'Gainst arrows clad;

—Now tell me, Cloe! who was mad?

Z. Z.

De quodam Officii Clerico

EPI T A P H I U M.

ROBERTUS S—MBIE, ecce! jacet:
Nunquam tacuit, quare, tacet?
Vive bodie semper vixit
(Insanâ mente alter Quixot
Mortui tenet Manes Styx, et
Mammonam Robertus R—; cur rides?
—Post mortem nulla fides. Z. Z.

A C R O S T I C K.

M y artless Muse in inharmonious lays
I n vain attempts to sing my fair one's
praise:
S ome abler pen the exalted theme re-
quires, [inspires.
S ome fav'rite bard, whom *Phœbus*' self
D elightful subject! could I justly paint
E ach lovely charm, but all description's
faint. [join'd
L avishly bounteous, nature here hath
A n angel's form unto an heav'nly mind.
W hat various beauties various nymphs
may grace, [we trace;
I n her those various charms, combin'd,
L avina's winning aspect, *Cloe*'s mein,
L ysetta's wit, in her united shine:
I n her alone do all perfections meet,
A ll that is just, agreeable or sweet.
M ay hea'vn propitious hear my constant
pray'r, [fair.
S o make her happy, as she's good and

On a young LADY from whom I took a Ring.

AH! *Cloe*, why did'st thou bewail
The ring, alas, I took!
At guilty me why do you rail?
Why kill me with your look?
Your eyes, revengeful of the theft,
Quick shot the fatal dart:
Cloe, I gave you back your ring;
Pray give me back my heart. C. S.
THE

Monthly Chronologer.



ON May 30, the Anniversary of the Birth of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, was celebrated; when the former enter'd into the 36th Year of her Age, and the latter into the 34th. And in the Evening the Princess *Caroline* arrived at *Kensington Palace* from *Bath*. (See p. 207.)

At a Court-Martial held a few Days before at *Whitehall*, for the Trial of a great Number of Deserters from our Army in *Flanders*, who had enter'd themselves into *Fitz-James's* Regiment, 29 were found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death; but soon after an Order came for the Execution of five of them out of the Whole, and they cast Lots for their Lives on a Drum Head. Three of them were carried down to *Portsmouth*, and executed there.

The *Dobbs Galley* and *California*, passed thro' *Yarmouth Roads* the 28th ult. in Company with their Convoy, the *Loo*, a 40 Gun Ship, on their Expedition to find out the *North-West Passage*, by *Hudson's Straits*.

Having given a Description of *Charleroy* and *Mons*, p. 301, 302, we shall here insert the following brief Account of *Namur*.

Namur is esteem'd one of the strongest Towns in *Europe*. It stands on the West Side of the *Maese*, just where it receives the *Sambre*; this latter River running between the Town and the Citadel. The taking of it by *Lewis XIV.* in 1692, was applauded as one of the greatest Actions of his Life. *Boileau*, the best *French* Poet of his Age, wrote an Ode on the Occasion, in which he pretended to imitate the Fire of *Pindar*. King *William* retook it in 1695, but with very great Loss: However, his Success prompted Mr. *Prior*, who was then young, to burlesque the *French* Ode in an *English* Ballad, which is a very singular Piece of Humour. It fell again into the Hands of the *French* upon the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, and remain'd so till the Peace of *Utrecht* gave it to the Emperor *Charles VI.* The great Duke of *Marlborough*, amidst all his Victories, never attempted to make himself Master of *Namur* by Force of Arms.

SUNDAY, June 1.

His Serene Highness Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse* arrived this Evening at *Somerset-House* from *Scotland*, and the next Day waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*.

June, 1746

TUESDAY, 3.

Vice-Admiral *Lestock* was honourably acquitted by the Court-Martial sitting at *Deptford*. (See p. 290.)

The same Day the Court of Session sat at *Edinburgh*, to the inexpressible Satisfaction, not only of that City, but of the whole Nation, as there had been a Surcease of Justice for ten Months, (occasioned by the wicked and unnatural Rebellion) which had tended to the Ruin of many poor Claimants, who had Causes depending before that supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

General *Guesf*, who commanded the Castle of *Edinburgh*, when besieged by the Rebels, and defended it in so gallant a Manner, came to his Lodgings in *Brookstreet*, in a Horse-Litter, being 86 Years of Age, and very infirm. Soon after he waited on his Majesty, and was graciously received.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. An Act for settling an additional Revenue of 25,000*l.* per Ann. upon his Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, for the signal Services done by his Royal Highness to his Country. (See p. 285.)—An Act for calling any suspected Person or Persons, whose Estates or principal Residence are in *Scotland*, to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where else it shall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour.—An Act for the more effectually securing the Duties now payable on foreign-made Sail-Cloth imported into this Kingdom; and for charging all foreign-made Sail-Cloth with a Duty; and for explaining a Doubt concerning Ships being obliged at their first setting-out, to be furnished with one compleat Set of Sails made of *British* Sail-Cloth.—An Act to attain *Alexander Earl of Kellie*, *William Viscount of Strathallan*, *Alexander Lord Pittligo*, and divers others therein mentioned, of High Treason, if they shall not surrender themselves to one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or before the 12th of *July*, 1746, and submit to Justice. (See a List of them in our last, p. 247.)—An Act to continue two Acts, one for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in his Majesty's Plantations in *America*; and the other for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's *Sugar Colonies* there.—An Act for the better Regulation

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of

of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for such Cities and Towns in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, as are Counties of themselves.—An Act for the better Preservation of Havens, Roads, Channels, and navigable Rivers within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*.—An Act to indemnify such Persons as have acted in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government, and for the Preservation of the publick Peace of this Kingdom, during the Time of the present unnatural Rebellion, and Sheriffs and others who have suffered Escapes, occasioned thereby, from vexatious Suits and Prosecutions.—An Act more effectually to prevent profane Cursing and Swearing.—An Act for the better Encouragement of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*.—And to several private Bills.

Fourteen Colours taken from the Rebels at the Battle of *Culloden*, were carried in Procession from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, under a Detachment of Col. *Lee's* Regiment, and publickly burnt at the City Cross by the Hands of the common Hangman, pursuant to the Orders of his Royal Highness the Duke. The Pretender's own Standard was carried by the Hangman, and each of the other Colours by Chimney-Sweepers. The Pretender's Colours were first put into the Fire, with three Flourishes of the Trumpets, amidst the repeated Acclamations of an innumerable Company of Spectators. The like was done with every one of the Colours separately; the Heralds always proclaiming the Names of the Rebel Traytors to whom they belong'd.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to give 500 Guineas to Capt. *Cook*, Commander of the *Ambuscade* Privateer, for his Vigilance in taking a *Spanish* Ship laden with warlike Stores, from *Ferrol* to *Scotland*, for the Use of the Rebels: Also to give the Sum of 500 Guineas, and a Gold Medal worth 200*l.* to the brave Capt. *Phillips*, who cut the *Solebay* Man of War out of *St. Martin's* Harbour, on the Coast of *France*. (See p. 208.)

WEDNESDAY, II.

The Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne was observed with great Rejoicings, when his Majesty enter'd into the Twentieth Year of his Reign.

The same Day was launch'd, at *Poole* in *Dorsetshire*, his Majesty's Sloop the *Viper*, Capt. *Roddam*, Commander, which mounts 14 Carriage Guns, and 24 Swivels; and is look'd upon by the best Judges, to be as beautiful a Vessel, for her Size, as any in the Royal Navy. (See *Mr. Price's Verses on this Occasion*, p. 311.)

The Letters from *Scotland* were full of Accounts of the Rebels laying down their Arms; and say, that the Number of Cannon taken by the Duke, which were

brought from *France*, including those left spiked up by the Rebels, amounted to 57 Pieces of different Bore; and that the Number of Firelocks taken at the Battle, and brought in since by the Rebels, amounted to upwards of 8000, besides about 7200 Broad Swords, a great Number of Targets, Drums, Fifes, &c.

MONDAY, 16.

This Day at Noon his Serene Highness the Prince of *Hesse* (who had dined in publick at *Somerset-House*; with the Prince and Princess of *Wales* at *Carlton-House*; been nobly entertained by the Duke of *Newcastle* at *Claremont*, and others of the Nobility; having seen *Windsor* Castle, the *Tower*, &c. and taken Leave of his Majesty,) went on board one of the King's Barges at the King's Stairs on *Tower Wharf*, and from thence fell down the River to *Greenwich*, where his Highness embark'd on board the *Mary Yacht*, in order to sail immediately to *Holland*, with a proper Convoy; where he soon arrived.

At the Court Martial on board the *Prince of Orange*, after the Court was sworn, Admiral *Matthews* delivered in a Letter, which he desired might be read before his Charge, which was read accordingly, objecting to 3 of the Members, as his Judges, for the Reasons contained in the said Letter; then the Charge against him was read: Admiral *Matthews* then desired to know his Accuser, for which Reason, and also that one of the Members that composed the Court, at the Trial of Vice Admiral *Leffoch*, was indispos'd, the Court adjourn'd to *Thursday* Morning, when that Member attended, and the Charge being read over again, Capt. *Gaseign*, Commander of the *Torbay*, was called as the first Witness, in Support of the Charge, whose Examination lasted till near six o'Clock in the Afternoon, and all *Friday*.

The Vessels having on board the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, the Son of the Earl of *Cromarty*, and some Hundreds more of Prisoners, taken in the late Rebellion in *Scotland*, arrived at the Gallies near *Woolwich*; where they remain'd some Days under a proper Guard for Orders. (See a List of the Officers, both Rebel and *French*, p. 301.)

Lord *Ugillvie* and 13 more of the Rebel Chiefs were said to have landed at *Bergen* in *Norway*, and there to have been made Prisoners by the Governor, by Order of his *Danish* Majesty. Several *Scotch* Lords, as Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Elche*, and others, arriv'd at *Nantz* on board two *French* Frigates from *Scotland*. And there were repeated Accounts, that the Duke of *Perth*, who was on board one of the said Frigates, died in his Passage. (See p. 303, B.) 'Twas also strongly reported, towards the End of the Month, that the old Lord *Lovat* was taken. TUES.

TUESDAY, 17.

From the London Gazette.

Letters from *Edinburgh* bring Advice, that the Transports with the *Hessian* Forces on board were all under Sail with a favourable Wind on *Tuesday* the 10th Instant: And by an Express from *Lieut. Gen. Sinclair* at *Spithead*, we learn, that the Regiments design'd for *Cape Breton* were all on board last *Sunday*, and ready to set sail. But we were afterwards told, that they came to Anchor again the same Day at *St. Helen's*, where they waited for a fair Wind.

FRIDAY, 20.

Two of the Malefactors condemn'd the last Sessions at the *Old Baily*, (see p. 261.) viz. *Ruffel*, an Attorney's Clerk, and *Prigg*, a Pawnbroker, were this Day executed at *Tyburn*. *Watson* was repriev'd for six Weeks.

SATURDAY, 21.

Sir *John Ligonier* set out for *Harwich*, to embark for *Holland*, on his Way to *Flanders*, to take upon him the Command of the *British* Forces there.

We were advis'd from the *Hague*, That the States General had sent a most severe Reprimand to their Ambassador at *Paris*, *M. Van Hory*, for his presuming to transmit to the Duke of *Newcastle*, and recommend *M. D'Argenson's* Letter of Intercession in Favour of the Pretender's Son and his Adherents, and had commanded him to write a Letter to his Grace, acknowledging his Imprudence, asking Pardon for it, and promising to behave more prudently for the future. (See p. 288, 289, 300.)

The Ships with the Rebel Prisoners on board came up the River, and immediately the Marquess of *Tullibardine*, Lord *M'Leod*, and Mr. *Murray*, were committed to the Tower. The other Officers were committed to the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, and the common Men, about 600, to the *Marshalsea*.

MONDAY, 23.

This Day at Noon, the Right Hon. Sir *William Lee*, the Right Hon. Sir *John Wile*, Sir *Martin Wright*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Sir *James Reynolds*, Mr. Justice *Burnet*, Mr. Baron *Clarke*, and Mr. Baron *Clive*, went in Procession from *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-street*, to the Town-Hall on *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Southwark*, and opened the Special Commission for the Trials of the Rebel Prisoners. My Lord Chief Justice *Lee* gave the Grand Jury (of which Sir *William Richardson* was Foreman) a learned and most judicious Charge; which being ended they withdrew, and returned in an Hour and Half into Court, having found a true Bill against the Earls of *Cromarty* and *Kilmarnock*, and the Lord *Balmerino*, for High Treason, in levying War against his Majesty: and then the Court adjourned. They

soon after found Bills against the *Carlisle* Rebels, (see p. 36.) and against *David Morgan*, Esq; of *Darby*, Barrister at Law. There were present, *Tho. Page*, Esq; High Sheriff of *Surrey*; Sir *Dudley Rider*, Knt. Attorney General; *Hen. Masterman*, Esq; Master of the Crown-Office; *John Chamber-Vernon*, Esq; Clerk of the Arraignment; and a great Number of Justices of the Peace named in the Commission. The Grand Jury was composed of the following Gentlemen, viz. Sir *William Richardson*, of *Bermondsey*; Sir *Abraham Shard*, of *Kennington*; Sir *Thomas Hankey*, of *Clapham*; Sir *Peter Thompson*, of *Bermondsey*, Knts. *Josias Wordsworth*, of *Adscumb*; *Samuel Atkinson*, of *Croydon*; *Percival Lewis*, of *Putney*; *John Copeland*, of *Camberwell*; *Charles Hoskins*, of *Croydon*; *Joseph Creswick*, of *Streatham*; *William Clarke*, of *Southwark*; *Joseph Willoughby*, of *Croydon*; *Thomas Bevois*, of *Bermondsey*; *Elias Bird*, of *Rotherhithe*; *Thomas Tarrant*, of *Southwark*; *Edward Stevens*, of ditto; *Henry Robinson*, of *Wandsworth*; *John Heatfield*, of *Croydon*; *Nathaniel Green*, of *Southwark*; *Isaac Eeles*, of *Lambeth*; *John Smith*, of ditto; *Hemmet Richardson*, of *Bermondsey*; *Samuel Nicholson*, of *Croydon*, Esqrs.

TUESDAY, 24.

Came on at Guildhall the Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*, when *Kenelm Fawkener* and *Jonathan Forward*, Esqrs. were declared to have the Majority of Hands: But a Poll was demanded and granted for Mr. Alderman *Alsop* and Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Augustus, June 11.

We have sent our Parties all round the Highlands, who left nothing wherever they have been that belong'd to the Rebels, burnt all their Houses, and brought off all their Cattle; Part of which his Royal Highness gave to the Army here, and sent the rest down to the Lowlands. We hang'd 28 Men at *Inverness*, for deserting to the Rebels.

Edinburgh, June 19. There are no Accounts from the North, further than that the several Detachments from the Army were very successful in bringing in Prisoners, receiving Submissions, and distressing the Rebels Estates.

Since our last, besides those we have inserted, Addresses have been presented from *Leicester*, *Stafford*, County of *Selkirk*, *Berwick upon Tweed*, *Whitehaven*, County of *Wigtown*, Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of the *Tower Hamlets*, *Leeds*, *Newark upon Trent*, Shire of *Stirling*, *Northumberland*, *Andover*, *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, *Henly upon Thames*, Burgh of *Stranraer*, Counties of *Aberdeen* and *Lanark*, *New Sa-*

rum, County and Burgh of Dumbarton, Lincoln, Bridgewater, Merchant Adventures of Newcastle, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Trinity College near Dublin, City of Dublin, Westmorland, Hampshire, Reading, St. Albans, Lancaster, Sudbury, Launceston, Selkirk, King's Lynn, Preston, Abingdon, Shrewsbury, Tbetford, Derby, Elgin, Linlithgow, Harwich, County and City of Durham, Poole, Provincial Synod of Ross, County of Elgin and Tormes, Bideford, Wenlock, Chipping Wycombe, Canterbury, Dunbar, Banbury, North Allerton, Lymington, Holston, Grantham, Northampton, and Boston.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

ROBERT Price, Esq; only Son and Heir of Uvedale Price, of Herefordshire, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Barrington, Sister to the Lord Viscount Barrington.

Mr. Gataker, an eminent Surgeon of St. James's-Place, to Miss Hill of Shropshire.

Samuel Crouch, Esq; of Oxfordshire, to Miss Harris.

Robert Bristow, Esq; Member in the last Parliament for Winchelsea, to Miss Philipson.

—— Stone, Esq; of Crediton in Devonshire, to Miss Kitty Sturt.

Mr. Edmonson to the Lady Petres.

Edward Wilson, Esq; to Miss Fleming.

The Lady of Hen. Ibbetson, Esq; High Sheriff of Yorkshire, brought to Bed of a Son.

DEATHS.

REV. and Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Rector of Dunfer in Ireland, Brother to the late Earl of Abercorn.

George Edwards, Esq; one of the Entering Registers in the High Court of Chancery.

Archibald Lloyd, Esq; formerly High Sheriff for Kent.

Lady Westley, Relict of Sir Robert Westley, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1744.

Mr. John Butler, Chief Clerk of the Wine-Licence Office, which Place he had enjoyed near 40 Years.

The Princess Sherbatow, Wife of his Excellency Prince Sherbatow, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia.

The only Son of Dr. Bracken, of Lancaster, and Dr. Croft, of the same Town; They were said to have died of the Fever which the Rebels brought from Carlisle.

Col. Rich, of the Wounds he receiv'd at the Battle of Calloden, having had both his Arms shot off.

Dr. Paul Daille, M. D. of Racquet-Court in Fleet-street.

Mr. William Mingay, one of the Bridge-masters of this City.

James Bacon Forster, of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

Henry Edmonds, L. L. D. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

The Lady of Sir John Rawdon, Bart. Daughter to the Earl of Egmont.

Hon. Augustus Townshend, youngest Brother to the Lord Viscount Townshend. Capt. Richard Pinnell, and Capt. Stephen Cobham, in the Service of the Company, in the East Indies, according to Advices from thence.

Hon. John Spencer, Esq; Brother to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Memb. of Parl. for Woodstock, and Ranger of the Great and Little Parks at Windsor; a Gentleman of an immense Fortune, as may be seen by his Grandmother the late Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough's Will, which we have inserted in our Mag. for 1744, p. 555, 601, and for 1745, p. 32, 125, 186.

Richard Liddell, Esq; Secretary to the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Hon. Dame Elizabeth Dunbar, Lady of Sir Wm. Dunbar, in Scotland.

Countess Dowager of Rochford.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

SPENCER Cowper, Clerk, made Dean of Durham, in the Room of Dr. Bland, deceas'd.

Frederick Cornwallis, M. A. made a Canon of Windsor.

Stephen Slesch, B. D. made Provost of Eton College, in the Room of the late Dr. Bland.

Joseph Brown, D. D. presented to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Mr. Osborne Atterbury, to the Living of Oxhill in Warwickshire.

Mr. William Gray Say, M. A. to the Rectory of Hatley St. George, in Cambridgehire.

Mr. Roswell, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, by the Lord Mayor and Alderman, to the Benefice of Ordinary of Newgate, worth about 100*l.* per Annum.

Dr. Taylor, made a Canon or Prebendary of Westminster.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

WILLIAM Latton, Esq; made Plenipotentiary and Consul General to the Emperor of Morocco.—William Blair, Esq; made one of the Clerks of the Signet.—Col. Boscaroen, made Deputy Governor of the Island of Scilly.—Earl of Stair, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, made General of all the Marine Forces.—Jos. Allen, Esq; made joint Surveyor of the Navy with Sir Jacob Acworth, Knt.—John Eyre, Esq; made Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown of the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor.—Mr. Serjeant Birch made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the Room of Sir John Fortescue Aland, Knt. who resign'd on Account of his great Age.—Charles Gibbon, Esq; made Gentleman Harbinger to his Majesty, in the Room of Peter Laroche, Esq; deceased.—Hoffell, Esq; chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, Judge of the Sheriffs Court,

Court, in the Room of *John Stracey*, Esq; now Recorder.—*Hon. Rich. Arundel*, Esq; made Treasurer of the Chamber, in the Room of *Sir John Hynd Cotton*, who resign'd.—*John Campbell*, Esq; made a Lord of the Treasury, in the Room of *Richard Arundel*, Esq;—*Henry Legge*, Esq; also made a Lord of the Treasury, and the Lord Visc. *Duncannon* a Lord of the Admiralty, in his Room.—*Right Hon. George Dunk*, Earl of *Halifax*, made Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre, on this Side *Trent*.—Vice-Admiral *Lescock*, made Admiral of the Blue.—His Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*, appointed by his Majesty, Ranger of the Great and Little Parks of *Windsor*, in the Room of the *Hon. John Spencer*, Esq; deceased.—*Mr. John Grant*, chosen one of the Bridgemasters of this City.—*Robert Briflow*, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Monk, late of *Boston* in *New-England*, but since of *London*, Merchant.—*Benj. Grant* and *Wm. Manby*, of *Scarborough*, Flaxdressers.—*John Croxen*, of *Southminster* in *Essex*, Grocer.—*Edw. Prestbridge*, late of *Camelford*, in *Cornwall*, Dealer.—*Hen. Wood*, late of *Lisbon*, but now of *London*, Wine-Merchant.—*Jos. Robinson*, of *Idle* in *Yorkshire*, Butcher.—*John Williams*, of *Birmingham*, Puke-Maker.—*Rich. Sueter*, of *Chichester*, Linendraper.—*Tbo. Beedham*, late of the Parish of *St. Mary Lambeth*, Refiner.—*John Hayward*, of *Norwich*, Mercer and Draper.—*William Thompson*, the Younger, of *Weatberby*, *Yorkshire*, Mercer.—*Charles Bowler*, of *Fleet-street*, Vintner.—*Sam. Phillips*, of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, Linendraper.—*Will. Budding*, of *Bristol*, Linendraper.—*Milburn Botterill*, late of *Scarborough*, Roper.—*Sir John Boyce*, of *Oxford*, Knight, Mercer, Draper, and Dealer.—*James Peyrot*, of *Trigg-Stairs*, *London*, Coal-Merchant.—*Tbo. Ranson*, of *St. Anne's* within the Liberty of *Westminster*, Grocer.—*Tbo. Redman*, of *Portsmouth*, Shop-keeper.—*Benj. Crabb*, of *Barbican*, Cooper and Dealer in Oil.—*Robert Lee*, of *Honiton*, *Devon*, Merchant.—*Sam. Les*, of *Arundel-street* in the Strand, Surgeon and Apothecary.—*Mary Orton*, of *Glass-house-street*, *Westminster*, Linendraper.—*Abr. Beeby*, now or late of *Rickerby*, in *Cumberland*, Grocer.—*Kender Mason*, of *Bread-street*, Merchant.—*Mat. Kitchen*, of *Howden* in *Yorkshire*, Draper.—*John Bingham*, now or late of *Bristol*, Innholder and Dealer in Wines.—*Joseph Kemp*, of *Blacksfields*, *Southwark*, Mariner and Merchant.—*Hayward Gaylard*, of *Cornhill*, Haberdasher.—*John Beedy*, late of *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, Grocer.—*Mat. Denison*, of *Leeds*, Merchant.—*James Newton*, of *St. Giles's* in the Fields,

Cabinet-maker.—*Tbo. Ayres*, of *Buckland* in *Hertfordshire*, Shopkeeper.—*Will. Fead*, of *London*, Merchant.—*John Haselden*, of *Tunbridge-Wells*, Innholder.—*John Von Elson*, otherwise *Von Elsen*, of *St. Paul's*, *Covent-Garden*, Staymaker.—*Rich. Francis*, of *St. Saviour's*, *Southwark*, Silkman and Coal Merchant.—*Will. Jephcott*, of *Woodstreet*, Laceman.—*Cbr. Fry*, jun. of *London*, Merchant and Mariner.—*Tbo. Roberts*, of *St. Alban's*, Linendraper.—*Benj. Leafingby*, late of *West-Smithfield*, Carpenter.—*Isaac Correa*, otherwise *Francisco Miranda*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Emanuel Harvey*, of *Crediton*, *Devon*, Tanner.—*John Holdman*, of *Norwich*, Grocer.—*Tbo. Edwards*, of *Cambridge*, Grocer and Tallow-Chandler.—*Tbo. Paddon*, the Younger, of *Crediton*, *Devon*, Sergemaker.—*Jeffery Kimpland*, of *Rotterhithe*, Merchant.—*George Gibbs*, of *St. Mary*, *Islington*, Vintner.—*Patrick Calder*, of *Kingslon upon Hull*, Merchant.—*Geo. Gillingham*, of *Bentic-street*, *St. James's*, *Westminster*, Bricklayer and Builder.—*Rob. Lewis*, of the *Devizes*, Glover.—*Eliz. Wright*, of *Islington*, Glass-seller.—*Tbo. Embury*, now or late of *Artillery-lane*, Hot-presser.—*Elias Image*, of *Bullinbrook*, in *Lincolnshire*, Dealer.—*Tbo. Richards*, of the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, Currier.—*John Berry*, of *Fenchurch-street*, Chinaman.—*Ambrose Sewall*, of *Waltham Holy Cross*, *Essex*, Victualler.—*Salem Owen*, late of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, Baker.—*John Neville*, of the *Haymarket*, Jeweller and Goldsmith.—*John Coldbatch*, late of *Tower-street*, Dealer.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 27. to June 24.

Christned	{ Males	524	} 1014
	{ Females	490	
Buried	{ Males	888	} 1824
	{ Females	936	
Died under 2 Years old			611
Between	2 and 5		204
	5	10	108
	10	20	58
	20	30	170
	30	40	147
	40	50	166
	50	60	128
	60	70	108
	70	80	83
	80	90	33
	90 and upwards		8
			1824

THE following are the most remarkable Accounts we have had since our last, of the warlike Operations in the *Netherlands* and *Lombardy*. With regard to the *Netherlands*, it was expected, that after the Surrender of the Citadel of *Antwerp*, the *French* Army would have marched to attack the Allied Army under Marshal *Babiani*, notwithstanding its being retired into the *Dutch* Territories; but whether it was from the strong Situation of that Army in their Camp at *Terbyde*, behind *Breda*, or from a Fear of drawing the *Dutch* into the War against them, or from any secret Treaty, the *French* were so far from marching to attack the Allied Army, that they were vastly careful not to make the least Inroad upon the *Dutch* Frontier, or give them any Cause of Offence. On the contrary, they immediately ordered large Detachments from their Army to march back, so that it was for some Time uncertain whether they were to lay Siege to *Namur*, *Charleroy*, or *Mons*: At last, upon the 7th Instant, O. S. this Uncertainty was cleared up, by the *French* beginning the Siege of *Mons* in Form; and at the same Time they invested *St. Ghislain*, which is a little Fort near *Mons*. On that Day the Trenches were opened before both Places, under the Direction of the Prince of *Conti*, who commands the Troops employed in the Siege, and is covered by the Army under Marshal *Saxe*, which lies encamped between *Lier* and *Antwerp*. As there is a Garrison of 5000 Men in the City of *Mons*, and 500 in *St. Ghislain*, a vigorous Defence is expected from both; and by our last Accounts, dated the 14th, the Besiegers had made no great Advance, their Works having been retarded by the great Rains which had lately fallen in those Parts. His Most Christian Majesty thinking, it seems, his Presence of as much Consequence at the Lying-in of the *Dauphiness*, as it could be at the Siege of *Mons*, left his Army before the Siege was begun, in order to return to *Versailles*, where he arriv'd the 3d, and as soon as the *Dauphiness* is brought to Bed, 'tis said, he will return to the Army, if Affairs are not settled before that Time.

As the Army of the Allies is not numerous enough to face the *French*, it has remained close in its Camp at *Terbyde* without attempting any Thing; but Reinforcements are daily arriving. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, it was joined by the 10,000 *Hanoverians*, from *Hanover*; on the 18th, Prince *William* of *Hesse* arrived at *Williamstadt*, with the *Hessian* Troops, and three *English* Regiments from *Scotland*, in order to join that Army; and the whole Body of *Austrian* Troops coming from *Germany*, consisting of 25,000 Men, will, it is reckon'd, have

joined it by the 4th of next Month, after which we may expect some Action in *Flanders*, if not prevented by Negotiations.

With regard to the War in *Lombardy*, nothing very remarkable happened since our last, till the 15th, N. S. when there was a Battle near *Placentia*, of which we had the first Account from the *Hague*, as follows: An Express is this Minute arrived from Prince *Lichtenstein*, with the following important News, viz. That upon the 15th Instant, N. S. at Eleven at Night, the combined Army of *Spaniards*, *French*, *Neapolitans*, and *Genoese*, under the Command of the General Count *de Gages*, had attacked the *Austrian* Army before *Placentia*, and that the Battle lasted, with a continual Fire, till between Nine and Ten the next Morning, when the Empress's Forces under the Prince de *Lichtenstein*, repulsed the Enemy, and obtained a signal Victory. The Number of the Slain on the Part of the Enemy was not yet known, but the *Austrians* had taken above thirty Colours and Standards, ten Pieces of Cannon, and above 3000 Prisoners, the greatest Part of them wounded, and amongst them some Hundreds of Officers, particularly the Generals *Aremburg* and *Wurtz*, and some Brigadiers. The *French* Troops and the *Spanish* Guards suffer'd most. The Loss of the *Austrians*, in Killed and Wounded, was computed at near 3000 Men. Amongst the latter was Lieutenant General *Kill*, the Colonel of *Vette's* Regiment, and some other Field Officers. The Colonel of *Erenclau's* Regiment was killed, and Colonel *Budei* of the *Sclavonians* taken.

The Courier sent by Prince *Lichtenstein* adds by Word of Mouth, that Marshal *Maillebois* had joined General *Gages* before the Action; and that both his Corps, and all the rest of the Allied Forces, were shut up in and about *Placentia*; and that they cannot now get off without a second Action.

To which we shall add the following Account from the General Quarters of the King of *Sardinia* at *Sciaterazzo*, June 6, O. S. "Upon our Arrival at *Novi* on the 30th ult. we learned that the *French* had abandoned all the Posts on our Right, but that some *Genoese* Troops still maintained themselves in *Ovada*, a kind of Fortress upon the Frontiers of their Republick. They refused to surrender at the first Summons, and we were obliged to shew them some Cannon; immediately after which, the Garrison, consisting of 210 common Men, 10 Officers, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

The King seeing on the 31st ult. that the *French* retired in great Haste at the Approach of his Army, and understanding

that they even forced Marches to get up to *Placentia*, his Majesty immediately made all the necessary Dispositions to follow them as closely as possible. The Army arrived on the 1st at *Rivalta*, on the 2d at *Castel-Novo*, and on the 3d at *Voglera*, from whence Detachments were sent as far as *Sradella*, who made some Prisoners from the Rear Guard of the Enemy, and brought off some Baggage. On the 4th the King arriv'd at *Sciatezzo*, the Rear of the Enemy continuing that Morning at *Castel-Giovanni*.

His Majesty receiving Advice, that the *Spaniards* had formed a Design to attack the *Austrian* Army, in order to support the latter as much as Circumstances of Affairs would permit, he desisted from the Project that had been form'd of attacking *Serravalle*, and ordered back the Brigade that was design'd for that Service. At the same Time he gave Orders for a Bridge, that was ready form'd on the *Po*, to be carried down the River, that a Communication might be established with *Pavia*, in Case the Enemy should repass that River, and make an attempt upon that City, their true Design not being yet known. His Majesty, at the same Time, caus'd his Avant-Guard, commanded by *M. de Montfort*, to march to *Castel St. Giovanni*, and sent a Detachment as far as the *Trebia*,

Such was the Disposition of the King's Troops, when Yesterday Morning our most advanced Posts began to hear a great Firing of Cannon and small Arms from about *Placentia*. His Majesty immediately gave Orders for marching forwards, and the Army was already in Motion, when Advice came that the Affair was over. Soon after the King received other Advices from *Placentia* itself, informing him that the *Spaniards* began the Attack about Midnight on the Side of the *Trebia*, and afterwards on the Left at *St. Lazaro*, and the Hill behind it; that the Action had been very brisk and very bloody, both Parties having fought with the greatest Resolution; that at the House of one of the *Spanish* Generals a Loss of about 10,000 Men was acknowledged, including all. That the City was full of Wounded, and that, had it not been for the Protection of Cannon upon the Ramparts, it would have been impossible to have escaped an entire Defeat, there being still coming in on the 30th ult. at Noon, a great many Troops in the utmost Confusion.

Upon these Reports the Army halted, with Orders however to keep in Readiness to march wherever it may be found necessary, in order to favour the Operations of the *Austrian* Army, from which, News was every Moment expected.

Some Hours after, the King received di-

rectly from that Army, the Confirmation of the Victory won by the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, who took Notice, that he had been attacked on the Right and Left with equal Force; that on one Side the *Spaniards* had gained some small Advantages, which they did not however long enjoy; and that, at last, the three combined Nations had been well beaten, especially the *French*; that being forced to abandon the Field of Battle, the Enemy retired into their Camp under Favour of their heavy Artillery. That the Imperial Foot and Horse had both done Wonders; that the Heat of the Action lasted above five Hours; that they reckoned already 2500 Prisoners, more being expected every Moment; that there were among them a good many Officers of Distinction, and Abundance of Wounded; that the Affair was exceeding bloody; that it was not yet possible to count the Loss on both Sides, but that of the Enemy was undoubtedly the most considerable; that the Imperialists had taken Cannon, Colours and all other usual Trophies of a Victory.

By the Position that the King's Army will take To-morrow, along the *Tyrone* and the *Narotta*, all Communication will be entirely cut off between the Enemy and the State of *Genoa*.

To this we shall add, that by a Letter from the *Austrian* Camp, dated June 6, O.S. we have an Account, that a Reinforcement of 10,000 Men from *Germany* was then advanced as far as *Cremona*, which is but three Leagues from their Army; so that the *French* and *Spanish* Armies seem to be in a most desperate Situation.

The *French* Fleet mentioned in our last, continued in the Road off *Rochelle* till the 21st N. S. when they sail'd out, but the Wind changing, they were obliged to put back and come to an Anchor in the Afternoon: However, as the Wind came about again in the Evening, it was thought they would sail again the next Morning. The Day before they sail'd, a Nobleman arriv'd at *Rochelle*, preceded by a Postillion, and followed by four Gentlemen. The Nobleman was masked, and was immediately conducted on board the *Duke d'Anville's* own Ship, whereupon the Admiral's Flag was hoisted, which is never displayed but for the Princes of the Blood, or the High Admiral of *France*.

By Advices from *Munich*, a Treaty of defensive Alliance was concluded and signed there the 6th, between the Empress Queen, and the Elector of *Bavaria*; and it was thought it would be followed by a Subsidy Treaty between the Elector and the Maritime Powers, on Account of his furnishing them with a considerable Body of his Troops.

ENTER.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **A**N Antidote for the Hyp and Vapours. Printed for G. Woodfall, E. Withers, and W. Reeve, price 3s.

The five following sold by M. Cooper.

2. An Hymn to May. By W. Thompson, M. A. price 1s.
3. The Foundling Hospital for Wit. Numb. 3. price 1s.
4. Modern Virtue. A Satire, price 1s.
5. Britain's Ode to Victory, price 1s.
6. Chaucer's Farmer and Fryar, price 6d.
7. An Ode on the present Rebellion. By R. Schomberg, M. D. price 1s.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

8. A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Adorned with an entire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N^o 127, 128, 129, and 130. Printed for T. Ashey. To be continued, price 6d.

9. A Synopsis of the Troubles of England. Part 2. Sold by J. Robinson, pr. 1s. 6d.

10. Neutoni Genesis curvarum per umbras, seu Perspectivæ universalis Elementa. Printed for A. Millar, price 3s. 6d.

11. A Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions. By the late Marquess of Worcester. Printed for T. Payne, price 1s. 6d.

12. A Survey of the Office of the Lord High Steward. Sold by M. Cooper, pr. 1s.

13. Captain Meanwell's Adventures. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.

14. The Case of Tho. Winnington, Esq; By Tho. Thomson, M. D. Printed for T. Gardner, price 6d.

15. A Letter to Dr. Thomson, on Occasion of the above Case. By Dr. Douglass. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

16. A Letter from J. Campbell, M. D. in relation to the said Case. Printed for A. Moore, price 6d.

17. A Letter to the real and genuine Pierce Dodd, M. D. By Dodd Pierce. Sold by M. Cooper, price 1s.

18. An Appendix to Stephens's Greek Thesaurus. Numb. 33 and last. By D. Scott, L.L.D. Printed for J. Noon.

POLITICAL.

19. The Case of the Revolution truly stated. Sold by A. Dodd, price 6d.

20. The Right of the House of Stuart to the Crown of Scotland consider'd. Sold by J. Robinson, price 6d.

21. The national and private Advantages of the African Trade consider'd. Printed for Mess. Knapton, price 2s.

22. The Importance and Advantage of Cape Breton truly stated. Printed for Mess. Knapton, price 2s.

The five following sold by M. Cooper.

23. A Collection of important Tracts relating to the War in Italy, price 1s.

24. Remarks on a Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, price 6d.

25. The Farmer's six Letters to the Protestants of Ireland, price 6d.

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27. The Sentence pronounced by the Court Martial on Vice-Admiral Lestock, price 6d.

SERMONS.

28. A Sermon preach'd before the House of Commons, May 29. By Ja. Tunstall, D. D. Printed for Mess. Rivington, pr. 6d.

29. ——— at the Consecration of the Bishop of Hereford. By Edw. Ballard, D. D. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.

30. ——— before the Sons of the Clergy. By S. Nicbolls, LL.D. Printed for H. Pemberton, price 6d.

31. ——— at the Assizes at Taunton. By S. Lobb, M. A. Printed for J. Buckland, price 6d.

32. ——— at St. Leonard, Shoreditch. By J. Denne, D. D. Printed for H. Pemberton, price 6d.

33. ——— at Greenwich, on the late Victory. By R. P. Finch, B. A. Printed for J. Hart, price 6d.

34. ——— before King Charles II. By J. Fell, D. D. Sold by M. Cooper, pr. 6d.

35. Two Sermons on the present Rebellion. By W. Pendlebury, M.A. Sold by Mess. Knapton, price 1s.

36. A Sermon on the Words of King Agrippa. By R. Watley. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.

37. ——— on Acts xvi. 23, 24, &c. By S. Hebdon. Printed for J. Oswald, pr. 8d.

38. ——— on the Death of Dr. Wrigitt. By O. Hughes, D. D. Printed for R. Hatt, price 6d.

39. ——— on the same Occasion. By J. Milner, D. D. Printed for J. Noon, price 6d.

40. ——— on the Death of Chas. Owen, D. D. By J. Owen. Printed for J. Hodges, price 6d.

41. ——— on the Death of the Rev. Mr. G. Smyth. By S. Candler. Printed for J. Noon, price 6d.

42. ——— at Poole in Dorsetshire. By Sam. Howard. Printed for R. King, pr. 6d.

THEOLOGICAL.

43. An Inquiry into the Nature of that Faith, which is required in the Gospel, as necessary to Salvation. Printed for T. Longman and A. Millar, price 5s.

44. The Glory of Christ as God-Man, display'd in three Discourses. Printed for J. Oswald and J. Buckland, price 4s. Like-wise,

45. Useful and Important Questions concerning Jesus the Son of God, freely propos'd, price 2s. stitch'd.